The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIII.....NO. 7165. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1874. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

OHIO REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

THE UTMOST HARMONY—DISTINCT DECLARATIONS OF THE PLATFORM—THE NOMINATIONS—SPEECHES OF GARFIELD AND SHERMAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 2.—The Republicans of Ohio have held a larger State Convention than the one that assembled here to-day, but they never held one that was characterized by greater harmony of action and sentiment. A few of the smaller and more isolated counties, that cast but a limited number of Republican votes, were not represented by full delegations, but for the most part the counties sent here their full quota of delegates, the whole forming a good-sized convention of wide-awake, earnest Republicans. Congressman Foster was chosen temporary Chairman. He made a short, ringing speech, that was well received. He briefly reviewed the Republican Party's twenty years' administration of the affairs of Ohio, and said that its opponents themselves were forced to acknowledge that it had administered the State wisely and well. It had largely reduced the State debt, which in a few years will be wiped out altogether. Under its fostering care, the benevolent and reformatory institutions had largely increased their usefulness and become the pride of the people. So, too, in national affairs. By the party's successful efforts of self-examination, its wise economy, shown both in the reduction of taxes and expenditures—the reduction this year amounting to more than $220,000,000—it proves that it does not rely upon its past history for public favor, but retains the confidence of the people by its capacity to deal with the present and its unfaltering determination to administer the affairs of the nation with integrity and economy.

After the appointment of the usual committees the convention took a recess until 2 P. M.

The Committee on Resolutions was composed of the following gentlemen: J. S. Robinson, K. Benjamin Eggleston, James A. Garfield, C. H. Blackburn, J. H. Barrett, John Little, James S. Price, Clark Waggoner, D. Noble, J. W. Keifer, J. F. Mack, B. F. Coates, John H. Kelley, A. W. Train, P. Cunes, R. M. Stevenson, F. Danford, J. K. Ruskenbrod, James Strong, and A. T. Brinsmade.

Upon the reopening of the convention the Committee on Permanent Organization reported the name of Senator John Sherman for President, who was heartily applauded when he appeared upon the platform. I am unable to account for this deviation from last night's programme, which was to make Ex-Gov. Edward F. Noyes permanent President. Mr. Sherman made no extended remarks, inasmuch as he was announced to deliver a speech in the evening from the west terrace of the Capitol. The business of the convention was now proceeded with, and in the brief space of one hour all the nominations had been made, the resolutions adopted, and the convention adjourned. The Board of Public Works was the only office for which more than one name was put forward. L. R. Hosmer, of Zanesville, the present incumbent, and David L. Juno, of Sandusky, were balloted for, but before the vote was announced, Juno's friends saw that he had been defeated, and therefore withdrew his name, and moved that Hosmer be nominated unanimously, which was done. Before the convention reached the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, a telegram was read from Walter F. Stone, of Sandusky, who was elected only last year to the Supreme Court, announcing his resignation of that position. This made a vacancy on the bench, which occurred very opportunely for Hon. W. W. Johnson, of Lawrence County, whose name was about to be presented as a rival candidate of Luther Day, the present Chief Justice. The outcome was the nomination of both gentlemen by acclamation, Day for the long term and Johnson for the vacancy. The resignation of Judge Stone is attributed to the insufficiency of the salary paid to members of the Supreme Court, $3,000. It is difficult to get first-class legal talent to serve the State in that capacity for such beggarly compensation.

The reading of each resolution contained in the platform was followed by vigorous cheers, and the whole was adopted without a dissenting voice. The work of the convention being concluded, loud calls were made for Garfield, who stepped to the stage and responded by complimenting the convention on the superior merits of the ticket nominated and the incomparable excellence of the declaration of principles. He said all the resolutions were honorable and manly, while those of the Democratic Party, last week, were dishonorable and cowardly, and sought to place the seal of condemnation on the most distinguished, pure, and high-minded Democrat in Congress, Senator Thurman. The convention to-day had come squarely up to every issue that is likely to be involved in this campaign, and there could be no uncertainty about the readiness of the people to approve of it in the coming October. Gen. Garfield went on without much elaboration to say that the politics of this country had come down to business principles, in that the Government was beginning to recognize it as a duty to improve the harbors and water routes of communication, and provide new competing railroad lines, all looking to the cheapening of inter-State commerce, to the mutual advantage of the producing and the consuming sections of the country. Already a Republican Congress has made considerable progress in this direction. During fourteen years of the Democratic reign from 1829 to 1860, that party did not appropriate a dollar to clean out harbors and improve navigation on our rivers, and it still opposes all measures of this character, that are so beneficial to the whole country, on the ground that they are unconstitutional. The Republican Party, he said, would not shirk these important matters on any such shallow pretext.

THE PLATFORM.

The following is an outline of the resolutions adopted:

Resolved—*First*, That we reaffirm the principles and policy of the Republican Party as enunciated by the National Convention; that we are proud of its history and great services, and we especially commend the vigor and force by which it maintained the Union, abolished slavery, and secured equal civil and political rights to all citizens. We demand that these rights be enforced by appropriate legislation, so that all citizens shall have the equal enjoyment of their rights. We demand of our public agents fidelity to their principles; the honest execution of the pledges made to the public; purity, integrity, and economy in the discharge of their official duties, and the prompt and fearless examination and punishment of those who violate any of their obligations.

Second—That we favor a tariff for revenue with such incidental protection as may foster and encourage American industry.

Third—That we denounce all forms of open or covert repudiation, and declare that justice and the public faith demand that the debt of the United States be paid in accordance with the letter and spirit of the laws under which it was created, as declared in the act of Congress of March 18, 1869, and it is the duty of the National Government to adopt such measures as shall gradually but certainly restore our paper money to a specie standard without shock to the business interests of the country.

Fourth—That when the currency shall have been restored to specie value, banking should be made free, so that the circulating medium may be expanded or contracted according to the demands of commerce and trade.

Fifth—That the Democratic Party, by its uniform opposition to the improvement of our harbors and our great national water courses, has shown itself incompetent to deal with the vitally important question of cheap transportation, and all internal improvements; that cheap and prompt transportation of the products of industry should be promoted by the National and State Governments by appropriate legislation.

Sixth—That we heartily indorse the present Republican Congress in repealing the law increasing official salaries; in reducing expenses by more than $20,000,000; in successfully resisting all jobs; in abolishing the extravagant Government of the District of Columbia, and in reforming abuses generally, whereby the Republican Party has proved to be worthy of continued support by the people.

Seventh—That the recent outrages and murders in the South of which unoffending colored citizens have been victims, committed in pursuance of the avowed purpose of maintaining an exclusive white man's government, demand and hereby receive the indignant condemnation of the Republicans of Ohio.

Eighth—That the restraint of intemperance and its causes, to the full extent of the legislative, judicial, and police powers of the State, and the forfeiture of public trust for intoxication, are demanded for the moral and material welfare of society.

Ninth—We deprecate the action of the present General Assembly in reorganizing the punitive and benevolent institutions of the State for merely partisan and political purposes as tending inevitably to the impairment of their efficiency and usefulness.

THE TICKET.

The following is the ticket nominated:

Secretary of State—A. T. Wikoff, of Adams.

Supreme Judge (for long term)—Luther Day, of Portage.

Supreme Judge (for short term)—W. W. Johnson, of Lawrence.

School Commissioner—Thos. W. Harvey, of Lake.

Clerk of the Supreme Court—Rodney Foos, of Clinton.

Member of the Board of Public Works—Stephen R. Hosmer, of Muskingum.

RATIFICATION MEETING IN COLUMBUS—GENERAL SATISFACTION WITH THE PLATFORM AND TICKET.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 2.—The booming of cannon at about 7:30 o'clock this evening was the signal for the opening of the campaign with a ratification meeting in Capitol square. The voters of the city flocked thither in large numbers, and by 8 o'clock one of the largest and most orderly political gatherings I ever saw had assembled at the west front of the State House. The speech of Senator Sherman was an elaborate and masterly presentation of the issues of the day, of what the Republican Party has done for the country, and what it expects, with the continued confidence of the people, to do in the future. He commanded the closest attention from the vast assemblage, and called forth frequent and prolonged applause. Gov. Noyes also made a speech that was cheered lustily. [It is printed below.] Both speakers gave their emphatic indorsement to each and every one of the resolutions adopted by the convention to-day. They especially committed themselves to those resolutions having reference to the financial and the temperance questions. They said it might as well be acknowledged now as at a later and less favorable time that the Republican was a temperance party, favoring as many restraints to be thrown around the evil of intemperance as shall be consistent with the individual rights of citizens. To-night among the generality of Republicans the utmost satisfaction is expressed with the temperance plank of the platform. While it will undoubtedly have the effect of alienating some Republican voters, more particularly among the foreign population, the belief is that it will gain temperate Democrats, who are disgusted with the indefensible position of their party on this question. The Republicans feel quite sanguine that it will have the effect of gaining to their side almost the entire vote of the temperance party in this State, which has of late years grown to be of considerable importance in the general balance. There is but one opinion to-night among Republicans, and that is that the work of the convention could not be improved upon with respect to the ticket or the platform. They think the way has been paved for a certain and easy victory on the second Tuesday of October.

THE NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS.

THE STATE CONVENTION—THE TICKET INCOMPLETE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 2.—The Republican State Convention here is the largest ever held in the State. Temporary organization was effected in the afternoon, and the Convention took a recess until 7 P. M. At the evening session, N. K. Griggs, of Beatrice, was chosen permanent chairman. A petition was presented, signed by Gov. Furnas and other prominent Republicans, requesting the Convention to take action on temperance by submitting the questions of license or no license to the people. The petition was referred to the Committee on Resolutions. Several addresses were made. Gen. Roberts, late Attorney General of the State, took the position that the Republican Party was one of progress. "When every person in the South," said he, "be he black, red, or white, from the humblest dug-out in the land to the stateliest mansion on the seaside, shall be safe on his sentiments and person, then, and not till then, has the Republican Party performed its mission.

Lorenzo Crounz, the present incumbent, was, with little opposition, selected nominee for representative in Congress.

Silas Garber, of Red Willow County, is the nominee for Governor. He is virtually a Lincoln man, which the capital removalists do not want for Governor. This is all the nominations as far as heard from at this hour. There will be considerable lobbying on the other nominations, as locality and nationality determine them.

DELAWARE.

THE CITY ELECTION IN WILMINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 2.—The annual election for municipal officers of this city took place yesterday. The issues being entirely local, a large number of votes were cast without regard to party lines. Two Assessors were chosen, one Republican and one Democrat, and eleven members of the City Council, six Democrats, five Republicans. The new Council stands thirteen Republicans and eight Democrats. The result has no significance with regard to the State election in November, and the telegrams appearing to some of the New-York papers claiming great Democratic gains are totally inaccurate. In the wards numbers of Republican votes were cast for Democratic Councilmen for purely local reasons.

THE VERMONT ELECTION.

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY PROBABLY 25,000—THE RUM DEFECTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 2.—The returns come in very slowly on the State ticket, and show a lighter vote than in 1872. The majority for Beck, for Governor, Republican, will probably be but little less than that of Converse in 1872, which was about 25,000. A few of the larger towns in the State, in consequence of the liquor question, have, by coalitions, effected the election of Democrats for town representatives, as is notably the case in Rutland and Burlington. In both places the Republican State ticket was given an increased majority over 1872. Col. Charles H. Joyce is elected as Representative to Congress from the First District by a large majority. Fifty-eight towns give him a majority of 5,821, with twenty-seven towns more in the district to hear from, which will add at least 1,500 to his majority. There seems to be little doubt that Hon. Luke P. Poland, Representative in Congress in the Second District, has failed of a re-election, there being probably no choice. Hon. George W. Hendee, Representative in Congress from the Third District, is re-elected by a large majority. To the State Senate but one Democrat is elected. J. C. Baker, the regular Republican nominee for State's Attorney of Rutland County, is defeated by a coalition of the rum party with the Democrats.

THE LEGISLATURE OVERWHELMINGLY REPUBLICAN—THE POLAND DISTRICT.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 2.—The returns still come in slowly; but enough is known to indicate the election of Judge Peck (Republican) by the usual Vermont majority, after allowing for a lighter vote. The House will be overwhelmingly Republican, and the Senate nearly unanimously the same way. One hundred and ten towns return eighty-one Republicans to the Legislature to twenty-four Democrats, with no choice in five. The vote for Governor in 113 towns stands: Peck, 20,004, and Bingham, 8,501. In 1872, the vote in the same towns was: for Converse, 24,636, and for Heaton, (Democrat,) 10,513. The contest in the Second Congressional District has been a very hot one, and results in the defeat of Judge Poland. The bolters mainly supported Hon. D. C. Dennison, of Royalton, in Windsor County, but their advice to their followers was to vote for anybody to draw votes from Mr. Poland. The exact result of the ballot of yesterday as far as heard from, in forty-two towns out or eighty, is as follows: Poland, 3,852; Dennison, 5,251; Davenport, 1,390; scattering, 584. In 1872 the vote in the same towns stood thus: Poland, 7,566; Steele, (bolter,) 2,130; Davenport, (Democrat,) 1,872: scattering, 245. It will be seen that the vote for Judge Poland has fallen off 3,714, or one-half, since 1872, and Dennison's vote, compared to that of Steele in 1872, has gained 3,121. In 1872 Poland led Steele in these towns 5,436, and this year Dennison leads Poland 1,399.

MISSOURI.

THE PEOPLE'S STATE CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 2.—The People's State Convention met at Jefferson City at 10 o'clock this morning, but soon adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

At the afternoon session Judge Jesse P. Alexander was elected permanent President, Albert Griffin, Secretary, and a full list of Vice Presidents was chosen. A Conference Committee, consisting of three members from each Congressional District, was appointed to select a ticket. The result of their deliberations is not yet known.

After organizing, and reading and referring a number of resolutions, the convention adjourned until 7 o'clock.

On reassembling to-night, William Gentry, of Pettis County, was nominated for Governor by acclamation, and S. W. Headlee, of Greene County, Lieutenant Governor, after which the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

The following platform was enthusiastically adopted by the convention before adjourning to-night:

We, non-partisan citizens and voters of the State of Missouri, in view of the evils which we have been suffering from disorder and partisan ring rule, deem it necessary for the best interests of the State that the people thereof should take the management of affairs into their own hands, and have therefore assembled in convention, independent of old party organizations. Long and painful experience has taught us that the custom of electing State and local officers upon national issues which have nothing to do with State and local affairs, has served to confuse the minds of the people with regard to State and local questions to be decided by such elections, and has thus become one of the chief causes of reckless partisanship and corruption in public affairs, and we believe it is time that the people should conduct their Government in all its branches upon strict business principles, and should choose State officers with reference to fitness for their respective duties, and questions of State policy alone. This State needs order, and a faithful enforcement of the law, that capital and immigration may be invited, and that industry may prosper. We demand the suppression of lawlessness and mob violence, and the fearless execution of the laws, without regard to popular feeling in particular localities. All law-abiding citizens must be treated with equal justice and made to feel that all their rights and legitimate interests are fully protected by a Government of law. All prescriptions on account of former differences must be suppressed that industrious immigrants may again be attracted to this State. Every dollar derived from the use of the public money belongs to the people. Every officer intrusted with public funds should pledge himself, as the Treasurer nominated by this convention does, to pledged, to account to the Treasury for all interest received from money of the people. We favor the passage of such laws as may provide for the proper and safe disposition of moneys as will yield to the tax-payer the revenue derived therefrom. Honesty is the best policy for a people in their corporate capacity as for individuals. No Government, national, State, or local, can serve interests of the people without strict fidelity to every honorable obligation. We are opposed to any further increase of the public debt of the State. We are opposed to all combinations which tend to increase the cost of transportation beyond a fair remuneration to carriers. We believe that all railroad corporations are creations of the legislative power, and that it is the duty of the legislative branch of the Government to subject them to such wise and important enactments as will protect the people from extortion, without impairing the rights or usefulness of such corporations.

The safety and permanence of our free institutions depend on the intelligence of the people, and we are, therefore, in favor of our public school system under the same principles as now, and are determined to perpetuate it and improve it by all the appliances of culture and intelligence, so that every child may have the advantage of education, and we believe that the maintenance of the inviolability of the school fund beyond the reach of accidental majorities, or corrupt officers, or mercenary speculators, is one of the most sacred duties of State Governments, not only as the basis of intelligent government and the best safeguard of public peace and good order, but as an inducement to industrious and intelligent immigration. Frequent sessions of the Legislature are productive only of confusion in our laws, and largely increase the burdens upon the tax-payers of the State by means of unnecessary and wasteful appropriations and expenditures incidental thereto.

Therefore all who are in favor of a constitutional provision requiring a session only once in four years, unless in case of emergency, in which event the Governor may convene a special session. We cordially invite all good citizens of this State to unite with us in the election of State officers pledged to the maintenance and enforcement of these principles.

Resolved, That any further contraction of the national currency would be detrimental to the producing classes, and oppose any step in that direction.

We recommend to the people of the several Congressional Districts to elect members of [illegible] the improvement of the water routes of the country, and other means of transportation to the sea-board, the reduction of taxes and adjustment of duties; the speediest, most feasible, and safe reduction and cancellation of the interest-bearing debt, and the abolition of the monopoly features of our banking system, with as early a return to specie payment as can be effected without disaster.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

DEFEAT OF MONTGOMERY BLAIR IN THE SIXTH MARYLAND DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 2.—The Democratic Convention of the Sixth District of Maryland met at Hagerstown to-day, and nominated for Congress Hon. William Walsh, of Garratt County. Montgomery Blair was one of the defeated candidates for the nomination. The resolutions adopted favor the resumption of specie payments and applaud the position of the Illinois Democracy.

A STRUGGLE IN ALEX. H. STEPHENS' DISTRICT.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 2.—The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Eighth District met here to-day. V. B. Cumming, of Richmond; Miles H. Lewis, of Greene; J. D. Matthews, of Oglethorp, and E. M. Rucker, of Elbert, were balloted for, and, after about twenty ballots, Hon. A. H. Stephens' name was proposed, and the field left to himself and Mr. Cumming. On the sixtieth ballot the vote stood: Stephens, 28 2-3; Cummings, 19 3-3; necessary to a choice, 32. The Convention was in session at 11 o'clock.

OTHER DISTRICTS.

HUMBOLDT, Kan., Sept. 2.—S. A. Cobb was renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Second District.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 2.—The Democrats of the Ninth Kentucky District have nominated Hon. Lamson Cochrane, of Estill County, for Congress.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 2.—The Democratic Convention of the First Congressional District of Georgia has unanimously nominated Julian Hartridge for Congress.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 2.—The Democrats of the Fifteenth Ohio Congressional District nominated Wybe H. Oldham, of Washington County, and the Democrats of the Fifth Ohio District nominated Gen. A. V. Rice on the twenty-sixth ballot.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—The Republicans of the Sixth Illinois District nominated Col. J. Henderson for Congress.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE BOSTON DEMOCRATS.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—The Democratic Ward and City Committee effected a permanent organization to-night, electing P. A. Collins Chairman.

INDIANA.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION AT INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2.—The State Temperance Convention began its sessions this afternoon, at the First Baptist Church, and was largely attended by delegates from all parts of the State. The session to-day was devoted principally to organization.

THE SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS OF BOSTON—CONVENING CONGRESS DEMANDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—A large meeting of colored citizens was held here this evening to consider the recent outrages by "White Leagues" in the Southern States. Rev. Geo. W. Williams presided. The principal speakers were Wm. Wells Brown, George L. Ruffin, J. J. Smith, E. G. Waller, and Robt. Morris, all prominent citizens among the colored men. A series of resolutions was reported, in which the facts of the recent outrages were recapitulated, the guarantees of the Constitution to all citizens regardless of color and the clauses defining the duties of the Executive were recited, and the President was called upon to convene Congress in order to check further disorders and punish the offenders in the cases now complained of. Among the rest was a resolution in which it was declared that the colored people had lost faith in the Republican Party because of its failure to pass the Civil Rights bill and redeem its pledges made in convention and upon the stump. This resolution was warmly combatted by several speakers in the debate which followed, while all agreed to the remainder of the series. At the close of the meeting they were adopted as reported by a decided majority. Mr. John J. Smith and about one hundred others will publish a card in the morning papers dissenting from the particular resolution and reaffirming their faith in the Republican Party.

DENIAL OF REPORTED HOSTILE RELATIONS BETWEEN WHITES AND BLACKS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 2.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade of Columbia, held this evening, resolutions were passed denouncing the attempt of certain parties, and particularly of John J. Patterson, to create a false impression as to the relations which exist between the white and colored people of this State. They declare emphatically that there are no signs of any danger of a collision between them; that these reports and attempts are disastrous to the prosperity of the people, and that whatever appearance of trouble may have existed was due to and directly traceable to colored men acting on the advice and suggestion of bad white men, who, for their own ends, are intent upon bringing about a rupture between the races. They brand the statement that there is any danger of a rupture as false, and ask the National authorities to cause an investigation to be made into the truth of the statements of Patterson and others made at Washington.

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE ENFORCEMET ACT.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 2.—Mayor Bray, of Eufaula, and co-defendants were to-day acquitted of a charge of violation of the Enforcement act. United States Commissioner Dresser heard the case. This makes fifteen persons who have been tried here in the last few months on this charge; but, in every case, the prosecution was shown to be without cause, and the defendants were all acquitted.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen rapidly in the North-west, with cool northerly winds and temporarily cloudy, preceding clear weather. Clouds and rain, with north-westerly winds, are reported from the upper lake region. The pressure has fallen slightly on the Middle and South Atlantic coasts, and decidedly in New-England and the lower lake region, where south and west winds prevail. The river has risen rapidly at Cairo.

PROBABILITIES.

Over the South Atlantic States, slightly lower barometer, easterly winds, higher temperature, and partly cloudy and clear weather.

Over the Gulf States, rising barometer and easterly winds, shifting suddenly to northerly by Thursday night, with lower temperature.

Over Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, north-westerly winds, rising barometer, lower temperature, and increased cloudiness.

Over the North-west, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising barometer, lower temperature, diminishing northerly winds, partly cloudy and clearing weather.

Over the upper lake region, rising barometer, diminishing northerly winds, backing to west, cool, clearing weather. Over the lower lake region, falling followed by rising barometer, south-west veering to north-west winds, cloud, and rain, with lower temperature.

Over New-England, falling barometer, westerly winds, higher temperature, and partly cloudy weather.

Over the Middle Atlantic coast, stationary or falling barometer, southerly winds, somewhat higher temperature and partly cloudy weather.

NEW-YORK POLITICS.

POLITICAL CONDITION OF THE STATE.

THE WHOLE SOUTHERN TIER STRONGLY REPUBLICAN—CIRCULAR BY THE DEMOCRATS OF BROOME COUNTY—DISSATISFACTION IN FAVOR OF THE RENOMINATION OF GOV. DIX.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BINGHAMTON, Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1874.

Ever since the call for the Democratic State Convention was issued, the journals of that party have been in great delight over the document. The *World* has been especially noticeable in this respect. The occasion for all this is nothing more than that the convention is to be composed of three delegates from each Assembly district instead of one, as heretofore. The reason of the excitement is, no doubt, the astonishment of the Democrats at the boldness which assumes that three of the faithful can be found in each district who will be willing to assume the odium and expense of attending a State Convention. Since the days when Tweed scattered stolen money among his followers at Syracuse, Democratic conventions have been tame and unprofitable affairs to the participants. Formerly, however, the delegates had what they used to call a "high old time" at the cost of the tax-payers of the City. The Ring used to go up with their pockets stuffed with greenbacks prepared to make everything pleasant for the rural delegate, and it must be confessed that they were at least prodigal in the rôle of host. Champagne was free as water, and those who preferred the more democratic beverage of whisky, as most of them would, got it at the hotel bars for the mere asking. In those flush times of the Democracy it would have been easy to get a score of the faithful from each district to attend the conventions, but now matters are sadly changed. Every man must pay his own way, and although the Democrats may still be proud in spirit, they have so long been excluded from the flesh-pots of office that they are very poor in pocket. The gratification of the *World*, therefore, in the prospect of having a convention which will be imposing in numbers at least, is, therefore, not only natural but pardonable.

But the ostensible reason given for this pretended feeling in regard to the increase in representation is, that it will afford an opportunity for the Liberals to join with the Democrats. Last year, when there was only one delegate from each district, it was unavoidable that he should be a straight-out Democrat, as he was in every instance. Now, it is said, a Liberal can be sent from every district if it is deemed advisable, without depriving the Democrats of any of the playthings to which they have been accustomed. The Democrats are therefore sorely perplexed by the action of the Liberals in calling their convention for the 9th of September, and the organs which are endeavoring to bring about a fusion are already hoping that the convention will adjourn without making a ticket. They are also asserting that some of the most prominent Liberals are paying no attention to the convention of the 9th, but will heartily cooperate with the Democrats in that of the 16th. In these and many other ways the Democratic leaders have shown the most intense anxiety to secure the help of the Liberals, but there are proofs already at hand that they will be no more able this year than they were last to mix oil and water. The rank and file of the Democracy do not propose to admit the Liberals to a share in the management of the party machinery. In Broome County, if anywhere in the State, this co-operation should be cordial, for the Democrats are in a hopeless minority and should be glad of any help they can get. Yet they will have none of the Liberal aid. The local leaders are, indeed, so averse to anything of the kind that they have taken the trouble to have a secret circular printed, which they have sent to the faithful in every school district in the county, urging them to attend the primaries, and see that none but straight Democrats are sent to the County Convention. Since this convention names the three delegates to Syracuse, the object of the movement is apparent. So far as Broome County is concerned, it is intended that the Liberals shall not share in the representation. This may be merely a straw, but it shows which way the wind is blowing, and what is certainly true of this county may, and, doubtless is, true of many others. So far as I have come in contact with the rural Democracy, and had opportunity to hear them express their real sentiments, they are indifferent, if not averse, to the Liberals. One, and perhaps the chief reason for this feeling is, that they are laboring under the delusion that they can carry the State this year, and they do not relish the idea of dividing the spoils with so small a faction. Said one of the hard-handed: "It would be just like the 'cheek' of these fellows to ask for the United States Senator, and to raise such — about it that our people would be fools enough to give it to 'em. No, Sir, let 'em run a machine of their own if they like, but we don't need 'em, and if I have my way we won't have 'em. But I don't believe their machine will amount to much of anything. Them Liberals as are of any account will come over to us and work in the ranks where they belong, and them as ain't will get back to the Republicans the best way they can." Very much more to the same general purport said my hard-handed Democrat, and I have heard similar opinions expressed by others.

Lest some one may suppose that the circular to which I have referred is a figment of the imagination, I append it:

TO THE DEMOCRATS OF BROOME COUNTY.

New-Hampshire and Connecticut on the east, Oregon on the west, and North Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas on the south, have voted the straight Democratic ticket at their late general elections, and have been triumphant. Why should not New-York, by making straight Democratic nominations, be also successful? This we deem our only chance. We hope you will attend your town caucus and see to it that none but straight Democrats be sent to the coming County Convention next month, as we shall do so in this city. Yours, &c.,

F. H. STEPHENS, First Ward,
J. W. LYON, Second Ward,
BARZILLA KENT, Third Ward,
FREDERICK HOLMES, Fourth Ward,
C. B. CLARK, Fifth Ward.

BINGHAMTON, Aug. 30, 1874.

The names signed to this document are those of men who have been active in local politics, and the mere existence of such a thing as this is confirming proof that the rank and file of the party in Broome County, at least, are ready to resist the demands of the leaders.

While the Democrats in this portion of the State are thus engaged in making things worse for themselves, I find the Republicans, on the whole, united and hopeful. This is especially true of this county. Last year Broome gave a Republican majority of only 575 on Secretary of State, while Gov. Dix had 1,313 in the previous year. This year it will very nearly reach the latter figures, for those who are thoroughly informed of the condition of public sentiment say the Republican majority will reach 1,000. The party is thoroughly harmonious, which was not the case last year, and under energetic management, which is another advantage it did not then possess. There will be factious contests for local nominations, and the temperance vote will have no appreciable effect upon the result. What is true of Broome is also true, although, perhaps, in a less marked degree, of the other counties of the southern tier, with perhaps the possible exception of Tioga. There the temperance feeling is somewhat stronger than in other localities. Unless some care and discretion are exercised in making a nomination for the Assembly, Tioga cannot be depended on to do much better than last year, when the Republican majority was somewhat less than usual. But matters in the county are already being arranged, and look much better than they did a few days ago. It is almost certain that Tioga will do as well as ever, and if such should prove to be the case a good account may be expected from the whole southern tier. The sentiment, as in other portions of the State which I have visited, is in favor of the renomination of Gov. Dix, and, as a rule, of that of Gov. Robinson also. Care is being taken to nominate strong men for the Assembly, and no district in this section which was carried last year will be lost now, while it is quite possible one or two may be gained. I find the trouble in the Chemung District over the nomination of a member of Congress has been greatly exaggerated, and does not threaten any serious consequences. The slight difference in Steuben will not, it is asserted by those fully informed of all the facts, lead to any disturbance of the harmony of the Congressional Convention, and cannot possibly have the least effect upon the vote at the polls.

Upon the whole the political condition of this portion of the State has been found to be much better for the Republican Party than could have been expected when the disorganization and defeat of last year are remembered. It must be admitted even with the improved and encouraging prospects that victory can be secured only by hard work, but it is the more sure for the reason that the Republicans do not expect to secure it in any other way. It must also be admitted that the Democrats are quite confident; indeed, there is reason to hope they are entirely too confident, for many of them seem to think that the apple of office is ready to drop into their hands without any exertion on their part. Such, in general terms, is the present political condition of the Southern tier, and such, it is safe to say, is that of the entire State.

PROSPECTS OF A RUPTURE BETWEEN THE LIBERALS AND DEMOCRATS OF DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 2.—There are prospects of a rupture between the Liberals and Democrats of Dutchess County this Fall, the former headed by J. O. Whitehouse, member of Congress, endeavoring to run the Democratic machine without consulting or advising with old line Democrats. Mr. J. O. Whitehouse, Charles Wheaton, and Jacob B. Carpenter are working together, backed to a certain extent by a few other Democrats, but opposed by many old line Democrats, who will probably combat the Whitehouse clique to the bitter end, let the result be what it may.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The Democrats of the Fourth Assembly District of Albany County to-day elected as delegates to the State Convention Senator Jesse E. Dayton, Surrogate Peter A. Rogers, and John Martin.

THE DEMOCRATIC LIBERAL CONVENTION.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 2.—At the Democratic Liberal Convention held to-day a resolution was unanimously adopted declaring the choice of Democrats and Liberals of Tompkins County to be: for Governor, Samuel J. Tilden, and for Lieutenant Governor, George W. Schuyler, and the delegates to Syracuse were instructed accordingly.

The following delegates were chosen: S. C. Reynolds, John Bull, and E. K. Apgar.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

DESTRUCTION OF THE LONG BRANCH STEAMBOAT RIVER BELLE—ESTIMATED LOSS $100,000.

Shortly before 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the fire-room of the Long Branch boat River Belle, lying at Pier No. 8, North River. When the flames were discovered by the officers and crew the conflagration had gained such headway that they were forced to abandon their effects on board, and make a precipitate retreat to the pier, and sound a general alarm. This was responded to by the Fire Department with commendable promptness. Their efforts, however, proved so far unavailing that the flames, instead of abating, continued to gain considerable headway, stretching rapidly toward the after part of the boat. A second alarm brought the reserve of the Fire Department to the scene, several engines being run on the middle of the pier and supplying themselves with water from the river. A number of powerful streams were poured into the burning boats, while others were used to saturate the pier and surrounding shipping, which stood in imminent danger from the sparks that arose from the flames and alighted in all directions. The Police steam-boat Seneca did good work in removing the shipping from contact with the burning steamer. After battling with the flames for about one hour the fire was finally subdued, but not before the boat was irreparably damaged. The River Belle belonged to the American Steam-boat Company, from whom she was chartered by the New-Jersey Southern Railroad to run to Long Branch during the season. She was built about three years ago, and valued at $100,000. The steamboat Neversink will take her place on the line to-day.

OTHER FIRES.

Yesterday morning the five-story building No. 196 Church street caught fire, and caused the following damage: To the building, owned by Mr. J. Poynataky, $1,500; insured for $20,000. Messrs. Rosenberg and Mayer, dealers in woolens, occupying the first floor, loss on stock, $7,000; insured as follows: Peoples' Company, of Newark, $3,000; Humbolt, $3,500; Globe, $2,000; Fire Association, Philadelphia, $5,000, and Emporium Company, $7,500. The rear of the first floor was occupied by J. M. Burchardt, trimmings and buttons, loss, $700; insured for $4,000 in United States Company, of Philadelphia. The fire spreading to No. 196½, damaged Messrs. Hess and Seligman's stock of linen and cotton goods [illegible] insured for $10,000 as follows: Park Company, $2,000; Commercial, $4,000; Greenwich, $3,000, and Lancashire, $1,000. Hanks & Lowe, glove manufacturers, on the second floor, lost $2,000 on stock; insured for $2,000 in the London, Liverpool and Globe, Hanover, and Royal Companies of Canada.

About 7 o'clock a fire broke out in a barn in Bayonne, N. J., near the New-Jersey Central Railroad bridge, and in a few minutes the entire building was enveloped in flames. The hose and the hay with which it was filled were totally consumed. They belonged to Mr. Connolly, whose loss is estimated at about $2,000.

The planing-mill owned by Messrs. Shillinger & Whitney Bros., of Ogdensburg, N. Y., was damaged by fire yesterday afternoon to the extent of $3,000. It is fully insured.

The large flouring mills at Buffalo, Potawatomie County, Wis., were burned on Monday night last. The loss is $15,000. Five thousand bushels of wheat were consumed with the buildings.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE DIRECT CABLE COMPANY.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Government telegraph authorities have agreed to lease a wire to the Direct Cable Company for transmission of its business to the cable terminus, with the privilege of operating it by the company's employes.

THE GRAND MASTER OF THE ORDER OF FREEMASONS—ANOTHER MORMON COLONY.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Marquis of Ripon has resigned the position of Grand Master of Freemasons, and will be succeeded *ad interim* by the Prince of Wales.

The steam-ship Wyoming, which sailed to-day from Liverpool, for New-York, took out 400 Mormons, half of whom are from the British Isles.

THE SPANISH MINISTERS PRESENTING THEIR CREDENTIALS.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The *Morning Post* says Señor Rascon, the Spanish Minister at Berlin, delivered his credentials to the Emperor William yesterday.

The newly accredited Ministers of Spain, at London, Brussels, and The Hague, will also present their credentials in a few days.

FRANCE.

RELEASE OF BAZAINE'S GUARD—SALES OF BONAPARTIST JOURNALS FORBIDDEN.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The civil guards over Bazaine, who were arrested at Ste. Marguerite on charge of conniving at his escape, have been released.

The sale of ten Bonapartist journals, all published in the provinces, has been prohibited by orders from the Minister of the Interior.

PROGRESS OF THE ENGLISH PILGRIMS—TRIAL OF COL. VILETTE.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The English pilgrims arrived at Pontigny to-day.

The party numbers 313, and includes Archbishop Manning, the Earl of Gainsborough, and other members of the nobility.

The trial of Col. Villette and other alleged accomplices in Bazaine's escape will begin on the 14th of September.

SPAIN.

RENEWED ATTACKS OF THE CARLISTS ON PUYCERDA.

MADRID, Sept. 2.—Additional attacks have been made upon Puycerda by the Carlists, who were repulsed with great loss.

ITALY.

DEPARTURE OF THE FRANKLIN FROM SPEZZIA.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The United States man-of-war Franklin has sailed from Spezzia for Nice.

THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA—THE INHABITANTS FLYING.

SYRACUSE, Sicily, Sept. 2.—The eruption of Etna shows no signs of abatement. The inhabitants are fleeing from the villages at the foot of the mountain, but it is thought no harm will be done. The direction taken by

NATIONAL POLITICS.

SPEECH OF EX-GOV. NOYES, OF OHIO.

THE ISSUES BEFORE THE PEOPLE—WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN TEN YEARS—THE QUESTIONS OF THE DAY—THE DEMOCRACY AND THE FINANCES—POSITION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—THE THIRD-TERM SCARE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 2.—This evening an immense Republican ratification meeting was held to indorse the platform adopted and the nominations made by the convention to-day. Ex-Gov. Noyes was the principal speaker. The Ex-Governor was greeted with loud cheers, and spoke as follows:

MY FELLOW CITIZENS: The Republican Party of Ohio, conscious of the integrity of its purposes, feeling a just pride in contemplating its past achievements, has to-day flung its banner to the breeze again, and now calls upon its friends to rally once more under the old flag. It is not necessary for a party which has confessedly done so much good to claim that it has made no mistakes, or that all its members, leaders, and subordinates have been above reproach. There never was a political organization on the face of the earth, which, after fourteen years of governmental control, could justify such pretensions. We make no such claim. But we do assert and maintain that the Republican party, as a whole, has been pure, patriotic, intelligent and efficient. It has been tried as no other ever was tried, and has proved faithful—equal to the requirements of every emergency.

DEMOCRATIC HEIRLOOM.

In 1861 it received from the weak and trembling hands of the Democracy all that was left of the Government, which was so lacking in the respect of the world that it could nowhere command respectful attention. Other nations fixed their own terms in all negotiations; notably so, with regard to postal conventions, boundary questions, the rights of naturalized citizens, and the status of independent States. Our Treasury was bankrupt after a long interval of profound peace; Government loans in 1860 and 1861, were the order of the day; our bonds sold for 94 in the open market, while purchasers were few and timid; our treaty suggestions were everywhere received with contempt, and our army and navy excited the ridicule of foreign powers; when a number of States rose in revolt, almost before the rebel armies were organized, England hastened to recognize the rebellious section of a separate and hostile Government, and did not fear or hesitate to furnish material of war to the insurgents; a Democratic President, imbecile or treacherous, had been looking on while rebel armies were assembling, and the nation was being robbed in preparation for civil war; and, in pursuance of a heresy which is no longer entertained, declared his lack of authority and ability to raise a finger in defense of the Union; the monarchs and statesmen of Europe predicted disaster and ruin to the Republic, as well they might, when it was assailed by one-third of its citizens, whom more than one-half denied the right of the Government to coerce. It is difficult to picture a situation more discouraging or more appalling. I shall not dwell a single moment on the events of the war. The grand result is known and read of all men. History has recorded, and will continue for all time to tell, what political organization sustained the war, and what party discouraged and opposed it.

DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED.

When the war was over—when the Union had been saved, and slavery destroyed—our debt had reached the startling figure of three thousand million dollars, to provide for the payment of which required profound wisdom, clear judgment, and undaunted courage. Taxes were necessarily heavy and burdensome, and an army of civilians almost as large as that of the disbanded soldiers was called into requisition as tax-gatherers. Before the war the civil administration was conducted by comparatively few men, who could be selected with care, and easily supervised and controlled, while for the last twelve years the Government has been obliged to employ a legion of subordinates, whose qualifications, in the absence of experience, could not always be determined. This should constantly be remembered when here and there a case of official corruption is disclosed. It has always been the habit, and undoubtedly will continue to be, for the party out of power to assail the administration of their political opponents. It is easy for irresponsible newspaper writers and unconscionable political orators to charge corruption and fraud upon honest and upright men; and if these publishers of libels are persistent, and make their charges conspicuous enough, they will find readers, listeners, and believers. I have great respect for the press of our country, and recognize its mighty power; perhaps I am as ambitious as most men for its commendation; but I do deprecate the license to which, in exceptional cases, some of our editors descend for the gratification of personal malice, or for the advancement of party interest, at the expense of justice, decency, and fair dealing.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN TEN YEARS.

In less than ten years since the close of this war we have paid off a third of the public debt; have reduced the taxes $300,000,000 a year; have readjusted the relations of the rebellious States; have provided for the colored race so far as the circumstances surrounding them permitted; have re-established the public credit so that our Government bonds sell for sixteen or seventeen per cent. above par; have offered large loans to European financiers at five per cent. with the prospect of a reduction to four at no distant day, and have so established ourselves in the respect of the world that, without war, we can command reparation for injuries, and dictate the terms of just and honorable international regulations. Any unprejudiced man would say this was reasonable success in administration; that foreign nations and bankers so regard it, is certain, from the estimation in which they hold our securites, and the readiness with which they listen to our suggestions. Now what have we done, or neglected, which entitles the Democracy to assail us, or to succeed at this time in the management of Government affairs? What capacity or disposition have our opponents at any time displayed, higher and better than our own, which entitles them to the confidence of the people? Is it not fair to say that with them it is only a scramble for place and power, an effort, by misrepresentation and abuse, by subterfuge and fallacy, without regard to unity or consistency, to monopolize once more the honors and emoluments of official position?

THE GREAT QUESTIONS.

The great questions of the day are: The management of the finances of the country.

Cheap transportation in the interest of both producer and consumer.

The thorough pacification and development of the prosperity of the South.

The civil rights of the colored people, and

The promotion of such moral reforms as are necessary for the public good.

And it is for the country to determine whether the Republican Party, which has already done so much, is better prepared to master these important matters, or the Democracy, which has done nothing, and attempted nothing, in all these years, except to embarrass the best efforts of the Administration.

DEMOCRATIC FINANCIERING.

The Democracy have held their State Conventions this year in Maine, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri—one Eastern and five of the great Central States; and inasmuch as they are clamoring to overthrow the present system of financial management, it is worth our while to inquire what they propose and offer in its place. If there is substantial agreement among the members of a party so large as that of the opposition, their theory deserves a candid and deliberate consideration. But let us see. The Democratic State Convention of Maine declared in unequivocal terms for absolute free trade and direct taxation. These Democrats by the sea will tolerate no tariff whatever, protective, revenue, or otherwise; they would abolish the duties on imported luxuries, which yield us $80,000,000 a year, and the internal taxes on liquors, beer, and tobacco, which give us $100,000,000 more, and levy upon your farms and homes for revenues to carry on the Government and defray its necessary expenses. The Democratic Convention of Pennsylvania is for once silent upon this subject, though it is well known that the Democracy of that State are in favor of a protective tariff, and they have, heretofore, so declared. Missouri, Ohio, and Indiana Democrats, according to the resolutions of their conventions, favor a tariff for revenue only, and, by necessary implication, are opposed to the direct taxation proposed in Maine. The Ohio and Indiana Conventions declare for inflation of the currency to meet what they are pleased to term the demands of the business interests of the country, while Missouri, Illinois, and Pennsylvania Democrats are for the early resumption of specie payments. Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri Democrats would pay off the bonds in greenbacks, while their brethren in Illinois are outspoken in favor of payment in gold; and the Democracy in New-York and the other Eastern States are understood to sympathize with the Illinois declaration. The Democracy of Ohio, in the third resolution of their platform, denounce national banks, and propose that the Government itself shall become one grand banking institution, issuing and regulating all the currency of the country, and leaving it in the power of politicians in Congress, or of the officers of the Treasury to control the money market, to change values, to interfere with legitimate private enterprise, to influence elections, to disappoint the reasonable expectations of trade and commerce, to render business transactions uncertain and hazardous, to imperil investments, and, generally to overturn that stability and settled policy which are necessary to the prosperity of our people. In other States, where the Democracy oppose the national banks, they seem to contemplate a return to the old scandalous system of State and wildcat banks, under which no man knew the value of the note in his pocket, without a bank-note detecter, and then only for a short period of time. I appeal to every intelligent man in my audience to say whether more insane financial schemes were ever projected in this country, and whether a greater muddle was ever known than that into which the opposition have fallen in their wild reaching for straws to save them from drowning. No two States agree, and the leaders of the party in no one State harmonize. Senator Thurman, who until recently was understood to be the leader of his party, not only in Ohio, but in the nation, adheres to the old Jackson doctrine, is opposed to an irredeemable currency, and in favor of a return to specie, while Gov. Allen, the new leader, who, by his own admission in the Convention last week, is before the people as a candidate for the Presidency, is in favor of inflation, and believes the present volume of currency to be insufficient to do the business of the country. And so the convention declared. Whereupon the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says it is announced that Senator Thurman will take no part in the campaign, though how far the *Enquirer* is authorized to speak for him I am not advised. And this is the great national organization that, with divided counsels on all important money questions, with its crude opinions and wild schemes, proposes to supplant the Republican Party, and which promises to the people of the United States individual prosperity and fortune out of the conflict, confusion, and chaos which would follow its accession to power. Can it be trusted before it presents a theory of finance which will command the respect while it challenges the criticism of thoughtful men?

POSITION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

While the leaders of the Administration Party do not entertain opinions precisely identical as to minor details, they are substantially agreed as to all important and vital issues. While they recognize the propriety and necessity which existed during the war for the issue of a volume of currency that could not at the time be made redeemable in coin, yet they believe in the ancient Democratic doctrine that gold and silver are the money of the world, and the fixed standard of value; they believe that the normal condition of a solvent and prosperous country is to have its currency interchangeable for, and of equal value with gold; they oppose any and every movement which is calculated to postpone the day when in the United States a five dollar bill shall be worth and will buy a five dollar piece in gold; they believe that when that time shall come, the fluctuations of trade and in all business affairs will be diminished in frequency and extent; that while stock gambling and reckless speculation may find fewer opportunities for robbing the people, legitimate transactions will prosper better, and both capital and labor will have a surer foundation on which to rest; they do not believe the time has come for a return to specie payments, nor would they do it precipitately and immediately, but gradually and in such time as will create no violent shock to business, nor interrupt the ordinary course of affairs. To this end, while the amount of currency should be kept within the limit heretofore fixed, namely, $382,000,000, contraction is not necessary; but the growth of the country, and above all, and more than all, the increase of public confidence, will hasten the time we hope for without interfering with the prosperity of any class or condition of men. We shall have little use for gold when we know we can get it. And in order that this confidence may be felt at home and abroad, the Republican Party is in favor of maintaining the honor and good faith of the nation untarnished and inviolate. We believe in paying the debts of the country precisely as honest men pay theirs, exactly in accordance with existing contracts. It has long been understood between the bondholder and the bond-maker that our bonds are payable in gold. This agreement should be carried out to the letter, whether these securities are owned by national banks and foreign capitalists, or by the farmer and mechanic, who have purchased them out of their hard earnings; the guardian who holds them for his orphan wards, and the widow, who is helped to live by the sale of her coupons. If we higgle about this, and discredit the bonds by making the manner and measure of their payment doubtful, we put off indefinitely the day of currency redemption.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

We are also of the opinion that the national banks have been of great utility to the people. They have furnished us with a uniform and safe currency, good everywhere; safe for the note holder, because the Government stands behind the bank bill; safe for the Government, because it is secured by a deposit of its own bonds. The cry that we pay interest to the banks on the bonds they hold is as senseless as the other charges made for the purpose of creating distrust. The banks buy their bonds in the market, as other purchasers do, and they cost us no more in their hands by way of interest than they would in the possession of other holders. Bonds were issued to enable us to raise money, and the Government was glad to have the banks buy them, at a time when certain classes in the country were denouncing and discrediting them.

Suppose we should do what the Ohio Democratic Convention recommends—wipe out the national banks, and issue currency in the place of national bank notes, directly from the Treasury of the United States. We now have in circulation $382,000,000 of greenbacks, for the present irredeemable, but rapidly approximating to the value of gold. If we add to this depreciated paper an equivalent for the national bank circulation, $354,000,000, by a further issue of greenbacks, as Senator Morton well says in his Terre Haute speech, we further depreciate the value or the currency, and render the resumption of specie payment impossible.

Whenever the national banks shall cease to be useful, or whenever anything better than these institutions shall be suggested by the Democracy, or anybody else, the Republican Party will be ready to adopt the new system; but they do not deem it expedient to discard that which has worked well, until something better is matured and presented. These attacks upon national banks are of course nothing but political buncombe, an appeal by ambitious politicians to the prejudices of the ignorant, and not to the reason of intelligent men. Whether hereafter, when specie payments shall have been resumed, a system of free banking may not be possible and advisable, is matter for future determination, and deserves to be well considered.

Last year we were overtaken by a financial crisis and panic, occasioned by the failure of certain gigantic railroad schemes and the bankruptcy of a few large commercial houses. These failures involved some of the banks and embarrassed or ruined a considerable number of business men. Confidence was shaken everywhere; banks closed their doors for a time, and debtors were unable to discharge their liabilities. If to these troubles had been added the evil of such a currency as was in use before the war, who can estimate or limit the disastrous consequences to the country? As it was, about the only evil effect has been to render business dull and profits small. And this has been in part compensated by the introduction of economical habits among the people, and of more conservative practices among business men. The enormous fruitfulness of the present year is calling the money out of the banks where it had accumulated, and is scattering it over the country where it is needed. Business is reviving again, and if we simply hold things as they are, without any violent changes, our troubles will correct themselves, labor will be well rewarded, and capital employed with reasonable profit.

As to whether we shall have a protective tariff, a revenue tariff, or none at all, I desire only to say that there has never been a party in power in this Government which dared or proposed to raise our entire revenues by direct taxation. It has always been simply a question of distribution, a question of expediency, as to what articles should be taxed, and what ones exempt. I am not disposed to quibble or quarrel about names. A revenue tariff, such as will supply us with the amount of money required, is sufficient for all purposes. It will incidentally protect in spite of principles or names, and it should be so adjusted as to bring us the largest possible returns, without fostering monopolies or oppressing the masses. To settle how and what it shall be requires judgment and experience. This I understand to be the Republican doctrine upon this subject, and it in no way differs from the practice of the Democracy when in power.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Another important matter demanding the attention of the Government is that of cheap transportation. All classes of citizens and all sections of the country are interested in this subject. New-England, chiefly devoted to manufactures, and purchasing annually from the West more than a hundred million bushels of grain—the South, where the production of cotton, sugar, and tobacco is more profitable than the raising of cereals, and whose purchasing capacity, at fair rates, ought to be two hundred million bushels of grain a year—the great West, and especially the grain-producing States of the Mississippi Valley, which send to market more than three hundred million bushels a year—all these want cheap transportation for the benefit of producer and consumer alike. Our exports of grain have heretofore amounted to but little—less than perhaps twenty-five million bushels a year, but these exports are now rapidly increasing. The hope, however, of our farmers is in the home market, and the problem is how to reach it without doubling and trebling the cost of our products. Many influential and intelligent Republicans are of opinion that Congress has power to fix the rates of transportation on all freights passing from State to State, under the general authority to regulate commerce between the States, and I think the decisions of the courts warrant this opinion. But the subject has not, until recently, attracted the attention it deserves, and it takes time to perfect a comprehensive and equitable plan—a scheme just to railroad companies and just to farmers, for that is what we want. There were in the last Congress several significant votes, however, with reference to the matter, especially upon the resolution introduced by John Q. Smith, of this State, and upon the McCrary bill in the House. In both these instances the Republicans were generally found on the side of the people, and the Democrats as generally with the railroad companies. A Republican Senate has now a Committee on Cheap Transportation, who are giving the subject their most careful and thoughtful consideration. It is proposed in the best manner to protect the farming and mechanical interests of the country, without oppressing or wronging railroad corporations. This can be done in various ways; by improving the natural and constructing artificial water-ways; by establishing competing railways when necessary, and possibly by fixing rates on existing lines if the courts permit. At all events, the Republicans in Congress can be safely trusted to do the best thing available whenever it can be determined what that is. I do not join in any wild cry about railroads. They have done too much for this country to warrant it. They should be fairly dealt with, and properly controlled in the interest of the people.

THE SOUTH.

As I mentioned at the beginning of my remarks, one of the important questions of this time is the pacification and development of the prosperity of the South. You all remember the deplorable condition in which the Southern people were left at the close of the war. Their resources had been exhausted, their credit was gone, their system of slave-labor had been destroyed, the colored people, elated with their new-found liberty, hardly felt like bending themselves to the same burdens they had borne by compulsion, and the whites had not been educated or accustomed to labor. To make the matter worse, a lot of adventurers, without conscience or character, finding their opportunity in the confused condition of Southern affairs, went down from the North to secure positions they could not achieve at home, and to better their own fortunes by preying upon the poor remnants of Southern prosperity. As was natural, the bitterness and hatred which culminated in civil war could not be subdued so easily as rebel armies; the old bitterness lingered in many hearts. The Confederate soldiers generally accepted the situation and acquiesced in Governmental measures, but lawless bands of desperate characters roamed the country, and committed numberless outrages. Notwithstanding all this, the Administration and a Republican Congress, exercising forbearance and generosity, foregoing punishment to rebels, which might have been expected, controlling for the time firmly but kindly, re-establishing the old relations of the States at the earliest possible moment, and giving to each its normal and proper share in the government of the nation, had so far succeeded one year ago, that returning prosperity was beginning to gladden the hearts of the Southern people, and there was every prospect of a happy and glorious future for them. Then came the Northern elections, which, in many of the States, resulted disastrously to the party in power. The worst elements of the South looking on, thought they saw in the signs of the times indications that the Democratic Party, the old friend of slavery and ally of secession, was about to get control of the Government. Then commenced the old lawlessness again, persecution of the colored people and of the loyal whites, and within the last few weeks this has culminated in wholesale murder and the most appalling outrages, like that in Gibson County, Tenn., where sixteen negroes were taken from the Trenton Jail, their hands tied, and they massacred in cold blood by the mob. This is but one instance, but there are many. A reign of terror exists in many parts of the South. In our neighboring State of Kentucky murder is as common as daylight, and matters have reached such a deplorable crisis that the newspaper press of the South is sounding the alarm; and unless a check shall be speedily put upon these disturbances a war of races is inevitable. Let the Democracy once more get control of our Government and the South will be again drenched in blood, as it was from 1861 to 1865. I beg every lover of his country, every friend of humanity who would deplore such results, to stand firmly by the party in power, in the interest of good order and peace. We desire nothing but the welfare of the South. We would be more than just, we would be more than generous to her people, but we cannot look calmly on while they destroy each other.

THE NEGRO.

The colored people, oppressed and degraded from generation to generation, are ignorant and poorly qualified for the exercise of their newly-acquired rights. They sorely need opportunities for education and culture. When separate schools can be maintained, it is undoubtedly better that the two races should be kept apart; it would be more satisfactory to both. All we insist upon is, that somehow, and somewhere, every colored child in the land shall have the advantage of free schools. I see it somewhere stated that there are only seven per cent. of the people of Massachusetts who cannot read or write, and that recent statistics show that eighty per cent. of all the crime in the State is committed by this seevn per cent. We all know that education contributes to virtue and good order. To keep in ignorance a large class of our fellow-citizens is the most short-sighted policy, and is suicidal in its tendency. It is the genius of this country to give every man a fair chance in life, whether he be foreign or native, black or white. And yet we find the Democracy of Ohio, in the exercise of their hatred, appealing to the passions and prejudices of ignorant white men, for special privileges to some, and for a denial of right to others. The Republican Party stands for the equality of all citizens before the law, and especially does it care for the poor and toiling masses. As it opposed slavery, so it opposes monopoly and oppression of every sort. The colored man should be permitted to eat and sleep and travel whithersoever he will, entitled to the same privileges as others, and protected by the same law that is over us all.

TEMPERANCE.

There are several questions which are semi-political, but which are generally classified as belonging to the domain of morals. They affect the habits of men, and only become political when they have relation to the good order and welfare of society. Foremost among these questions, and perhaps the one at this time attracting the most attention, is the use of intoxicating drinks, and the laws controlling the same. It may as well be admitted at once that the Republican Party is in favor of temperance, as it is of morality in other forms. We have placed upon the statute books of this and other States laws to regulate and restrict the sale of spirituous liquors. As a party, Republicans have not gone to the extreme limit of prohibition, for the reason that some have doubted the possibility of success, and others have deemed it inexpedient. But what temperance legislation we have has been given us by the Republican Party, while the Democrats would, if they dared, remove all restrictions, and allow absolute free trade in liquor. We recognize drunkenness as a great vice, and could I dictate the laws I would have them punish drunkards as well as those who make drunkards. As a party we have not undertaken to interfere with the habits and customs of any class or nationality, so long as these habits and customs did not interfere with the welfare and peace of society, but we have opposed intemperance while the Democratic Party has encouraged it, though individual members of that party, in vast numbers, are temperance men, and for temperance measures. It would be well for our prohibition friends, now that license has been killed with the new Constitution, to remember this. They possibly hold the balance of power in this State, and can decide at the ballot-box whether the party of temperance, which, however, does not go quite so far as they do, shall be placed in power, or whether the enemies of their cause shall be substituted in our places to undo all the good that has been accomplished. Many good temperance men voted recently for license, because they believed that the adoption of the no-license clause would result in practical free trade. They thought that to limit and control the evil was better than to give it free course. I was among those who so voted, and for the reason named. If the question had been purely and simply whether or not the cause of temperance should be promoted, the majority in favor would have been overwhelming. If, therefore, the men who voted against license will stand by the only party which sympathizes to any degree with their views, they will be joined by a host of those who voted differently, but who desire the advancement of the cause of temperance.

The Democracy predicated a resolution of their convention upon the supposition that the license clause of the Constitution had carried. It has since been ascertained that they were mistaken.

THE THIRD TERM.

Our friends of the opposition seem to be greatly exercised lest Gen. Grant should be the choice of the Republican Party for a third term, and they have an alarming resolution on that subject. It is only to be wondered they did not resolve that the good of the country imperatively demanded they should be commissioned to select our candidate for us. The only anxiety which Republicans need feel about it is lest the Democracy, considering the popularity and excellent Administration of Gen. Grant, may attempt to appropriate him as their own candidate. I have never enjoyed an intimacy with the President which would enable me to interpret his intentions better than others, nor am I authorized in any way to speak for him; but I know him to be a man of profound good common sense; he speaks little, but listens well, observes carefully, and thinks profoundly; he is as well aware as our Democratic friends of the deep-seated prejudice of our people against violating precedent and custom by the elevation of any man, however popular, to the Presidency for a third term. I have no doubt he quietly enjoys the apprehensions of his enemies, and that at the proper time he will set their hearts at rest by retiring from his high position, leaving a grateful country the rich legacy of his distinguished services for four years in time of war, and his eminently successful administration for eight years in time of peace.

In conclusion permit me to say that for reasons, some of which I have stated to-night, and others which will be discussed during the approaching canvass, I firmly believe the good of the country requires that the Republican Party be continued in power. I have criticised with some severity the antecedents and present position of the opposition. But what I have said applies rather to the leading spirit, the controlling elements, of the party than to its individual members. As I grow older I come to the conclusion that no one political organization monopolizes all the wisdom or virtue of the country. It has been my fortune to know with considerable intimacy large numbers of Democrats whom I freely acknowledge to be as intelligent and honest as any members of my own party; but the organization is under bad direction, and unsafe to follow.

I will only add that, if all the people of Ohio who think the Republican Party ought to continue the administration of the Government will take the trouble to vote this Fall, we shall elect our State ticket, which bears the names of singularly unexceptionable men, and continue our ascendancy in the Congress of the nation.

Party ties in this country are not as strong as formerly, for intelligent men are beginning to think and act for themselves, without regard to party leaders. Indeed, no man can be a leader who is not in accord with the best and highest sentiments of his constituents. It now becomes all upright and honest citizens to take their stand for principle and right, looking forward with confidence to a grand and prosperous career for the nation, and assured that he who does his duty fearlessly and faithfully will be rewarded with the approbation of his countrymen.

IMPROVEMENTS AT YALE—FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS HINTED AT.

In addition to the erection of the new College Chapel and the Peabody Museum, both of which are under headway, other improvements of interest are in progress on the Yale College grounds. The grade in front of Farnam Hall has been raised twenty-one inches higher than hitherto, in order to obtain the grade which the ground seems to require, and in order that it should correspond with the grade for the College Chapel; and the opportunity was taken to tear away a tier of brick from the lower portion of Farnam Hall below the water table, and substitute in place thereof, after suitably raising the water table, a solid base of stone. The result is that by the change Farnam Hall front has acquired a substantial and solid appearance. The stone used is the blue-stone from the Bigelow bluestone quarries, in Ulster County, New-York, and is five and a half inches in thickness. Archways for the cellar windows assist in giving a massive appearance to the building's base. The cost of the work was between two and three thousand dollars. Laborers are now busy grading the ground in front of Farnam. The establishment of a general grade for the grounds at an early day is contemplated, and Frederick Law Olmstead, of this City, is to make a report as to a comprehensive, systematic, and artistic lay-out of the college grounds.

THE CATTLE DISEASE IN CONNECTICUT.

The New-Haven *Journal* of Wednesday says: "A resident of Newtown reports Mr. Fairchild as having lost three more of his fine steers, in all making eight head that he has lost, worth from $75 to $80 each. Mr. Stillson has lost but the one reported before, and the sick ones are getting better. The farmers adjoining Mr. Fairchild's are very anxious about their herds. S. B. Peck, Esq., who has a fine herd of noble steers, is watching them very closely. It is said there is a 'tick' upon all these sick cattle, and it is said to be the Texas cattle alone that are sick. Mr. Fairchild's cattle came from Texas, but Mr. Stillson's cattle are natives."

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING YESTERDAY.

REPORT REGARDING THE SLAUGHTER-HOUSE BUSINESS IN THE CITY—QUACK DOCTORS TO BE PROSECUTED—THE WORK OF THE SANITARY BUREAU.

A most important meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, at which the long expected report of the Sanitary Committee regarding the condition of the various slaughter-houses in the City was submitted and approved of. The report read as follows:

There are in New-York, below One Hundred and Tenth street, fifty-four private and independent slaughter-houses. They are located on and east of First avenue, from Forty-third to Forty-seventh streets, on the east side, and on and west of Tenth avenue, from Fortieth to Fifty-seventh streets, on the west side. Five only are on the river front, the remainder being located at various points within the limits above given. The buildings are of the cheapest construction, the yards roughly paved, the sewerage imperfect, and the means of cleansing of the rudest character. The total amount of stock slaughtered per year is estimated at 320,500 cattle, 1,200,000 hogs, 1,000,000 sheep, 100,000 calves. Growing out of this business are large numbers of establishments for fat melting, lard rendering, hide-curing, gut cleaning, tripe curing, glue making, &c., &c. The slaughter-houses have occupied the above described area since 1868, when they were removed above Fortieth street by the action of the Metropolitan Board of Health. The Sanitary Committee has from time to time reported that the nuisances growing out of these kinds of business can only be permanently abated by radical measures, such as contemplate their entire removal from the City, or their concentration as branches of a single large business, capable of being placed under one responsible management. A report made in February last contained the views of the committee. The discussions which followed the consideration of this report determined the board to give all parties interested a hearing before taking final action. Public notice was given, and at these hearings all the interests were fully presented and discussed. The facts and arguments elicited were submitted to the Sanitary Committee for examination and report. Before making a report the committee, accompanied by experts, again inspected the slaughter-houses of the City, and the abattoirs at Harsimus, and on the Hackensack. The objections of the proprietors of the slaughter-houses, hide-curing, and fat-melting establishments, to the proposed change, together with the views of the committee upon each, are embodied in the following propositions:

1. The right of this board to remove the business of slaughtering.

To this objection the committee quote a decision of the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals to show the right on the part of the Board of Health to remove all trades or manufactures detrimental to the public health.

2. Having removed their business above Fortieth street in obedience to the orders of the Board of Health, in 1868, and having permits to occupy their present locations, this board is bound in good faith not again to remove or disturb the business of the remonstrants.

To this the committee answer by saying that the same necessity for their removal exists now as existed in 1868.

3. It is alleged that the slaughtering business, as at present conducted, is done in a most cleanly and approved manner.

In reply to this the committee say that Mr. Carl Pfeiffer, Sanitary Architect, made the following report in May last: "The majority of the New-York slaughter-houses are in a filthy condition, owing to the neglect of sanitary precautions and faulty construction, and the odors prevailing within them seem to me injurious to the meat which is stored there, and prejudicial to the health of the neighborhood. I became sick with nausea and headache after a few hours' inspection in May last, though the inspection was made on Saturday, when there was no business, and all the places had been cleaned as thoroughly as possible."

4. It is alleged that the public health is not injuriously affected by slaughter-houses and the methods by which the slaughtering and necessary accessories of that business are at present conducted.

The committee deny that this is the case; they say the evidence against the proposition is cumulative and comprehensive, and that they cannot overlook the opinions of experienced sanitary officers and other qualified observers, whose opinions have been given as the result of a study of existing causes of disease, or have been elicited in the efforts of municipal authorities to regulate slaughtering. They uniformly condemn the ordinary slaughter-house as an important factor in the causation of unhealthiness, and recommend its abatement.

5. It is alleged that the business of slaughtering in this City is so great in amount that it cannot be conducted in the abattoir.

This question the committee have submitted to Mr. Carl Pfeiffer, the sanitary architect of the board. He gives it as his opinion "that the entire business of slaughtering in New-York may easily be concentrated in a single abattoir, the buildings and yards not occupying a very large area." It is the opinion of the committee, therefore, that if the business can thus be concentrated in a single establishment, two, or at most three, abattoirs of smaller dimensions, but equally well located and appointed, would be ample for the present and future wants of the City.

6. It is alleged that an abattoir is a monopoly designed to benefit the few.

The committee claim that this is a fallacy. They say the business will regulate itself, and if the butchers have the requisite capital they will compose the corporation; if they have not, they will seek capital from other sources.

7. The time allowed for removal or concentration must be sufficient to enable the proprietors to make the necessary changes without great pecuniary loss.

The committee fully recognise the importance of this proposition, and recommend the board to allow as much time for the proposed change as it may deem compatible with the public health.

Turning from the objections raised to the reform to a consideration of the sanitary aspects of the question of concentration, the committee urge:

1. Facilities would be afforded for the thorough inspection of cattle and meats.

They say that it is of the first importance as a sanitary measure that there should be ample facilities for the intelligent inspection of the cattle to be slaughtered, and of the meats to be exposed for sale in the markets, and that by this means only can they be secured.

2. Abattoirs properly conducted tend to the purity and preservation of meats.

In an abattoir the slaughtering is more readily supervised, and the whole business done more systematically and more cleanly.

3. The nuisance created by cattle-driving in the streets, and the carriage of butchers' offal and refuse will forever be abated.

4. The large surface area now occupied by the business would be diminished to the least practicable space, and the entire territory occupied could be preserved in a much greater state of cleanliness than that of any one of the single establishments now in use.

5. Concentration of slaughtering as proposed will abate the nuisance of fat melting, hide curing, gut cleaning, and other offensive kinds of business growing out of slaughtering.

The conclusions which the committee have reached are:

1. That it is the duty of this board to take the necessary preliminary steps toward the removal of the business of slaughtering, and all accessory trades from the City limits, or their concentration in suitable locations, and in properly constructed and appointed buildings.

2. In order that such an amount of time may be allowed for the change required as will, as far as practicable, prevent unnecessary hardship to any person now engaged in the business, it is recommended that the 4th day of July, 1876, be the day on which the ordinances relating to the business shall take effect.

3. That the board should not prescribe the number of abattoirs or slaughter-houses, but should allow the establishment of as many as might be needed under certain restrictions, which they recommend should be improved.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The following report from Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Vital Statistics, was next received and approved:

HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, Sept. 2, 1874.

To the Secretary of the Board of Health:

SIR: In the week ending on Saturday, Aug. 29, there were 618 deaths reported in New-York, against 735 which were verified as occurring during the previous week. The saving of lives was noticed chiefly in the zymotic class of fatal causes, and seventy-five per cent. of this saving was of infants under a year old, and fifty-five per cent. of the saving was in the class of causes charged as diarrheal disease. There was a decrease of fatality from diphtheria, and only five deaths from small-pox, three being in the Island Hospital. Puerperal fever and pulmonary phthisis gave an increased mortality.

The death rate last week was equal to 30.90 per 1,000 yearly. It was at 36.75 in the week ending Aug. 22. But in these weeks only 36.87 and 44.49 per cent. respectively of the deaths occurred in persons of five years of age and upward, and the rate of mortality in all that portion of the City inhabitants thus past the first five years' period of life was equivalent to only 15.47 in the 1,000 annually. The death rate in the past eight weeks has been, in that portion which is five years of age and upward, a little over 15 per 1,000 yearly; while in the portion under five years of age, (estimated at 122,720 in the whole City,) the rate has reached nearly 196 per 1,000 annually. The mean temperature last week was 64.8°, and in the week ending Aug. 22 it was 73.9° Fahrenheit. The average degree of humidity was 56-100 of total saturation in the two weeks. The mean temperature in the eight Midsummer weeks ending Aug. 29 was 72.2°, and the average humidity 61-100 of total saturation.

The death-rates of several American cities have in the past six weeks considerably exceeded the rate in New-York, and in Berlin, Breslau, Munich, Rome, and Venice the death-rate has steadily been higher during the past six months than the rate in New-York. The rate in London the second week in August was 21 per 1,000, but in the twenty-one chief towns of Great Britain, including London, the average death-rate was 26 per 1,000. The rate was 27 per 1,000 in Glasgow and Dublin; 35 in Liverpool and Sheffield, and only 19 per 1,000 in Edinburgh and Bristol. The mean temperature in these cities was at 58° and below. The cities of Europe which this Summer have the smallest death-rates are those in which the greatest mortality not many years ago prevailed, and in which the most unsparing sanitary efforts have recently been put forth. The cities of the United States begin to present similar examples. The rates of mortality in Philadelphia, Boston, Providence, Washington, Cincinnati, New-Orleans, and New-York, in all except the infant population under two years of age, have in this and the previous Summer had a lower death-rate than in past years. The excessive fatality of the midsummer weeks to infants has been but slightly diminished during the progress of sanitary improvement in these cities, but in all other ages there has been marked advantage to human life.

Respectfully submitted. ELISHA HARRIS, M. D., Register of Vital Statistics.

QUACK DOCTORS.

In reference to the question of preventing quack doctors from carrying on their business in the City and advertising themselves under the title of medical doctor, the following legal opinion was submitted by Col. W. P. Prentice, counsel for the board:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1874.

To the Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN: Instructed by your resolution of date Aug. 18, 1874, to prepare a digest of the provisions of chapter 436, laws 1874, the law entitled "An act to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery in the State of New-York," with such suggestions as may be deemed advisable, as a guide to the action of the medical societies, I have the honor to report—

First—That, under the first section of the act, every practitioner of medicine or surgery in the State of New-York is required to have a license to practice in some form. He may be either a licentiate of some medical society, or a graduate of some chartered medical school, or he must obtain a certificate from the censors of the New-York Medical Societies of the State recognized by law, either county, district, or State. Such certificates must be recorded by the County Clerk of each county of the State wherein the practitioner resides and has his business. The power to license is not extended by this act. It remains only where it has been previously conferred by law, and does not of course belong to every institution which may grant a diploma. The graduates of chartered medical schools, however, are permitted to practice without the certificates from the censors before mentioned. There are, therefore, only these three classes of practitioners recognized by the law, viz.:

1. Those licensed by some competent and legally authorized body.
2. The graduates of chartered medical schools.
3. Those who have obtained a certificate from one of the several medical societies of the State.

The certificates of the last-mentioned class must mention the branches of the medical art their possessors are authorized to practice.

This provision of the law is not entirely new. It in a measure restores the force and effect of sections 14 to 21, inclusive, of the Revised Statutes, volume 1, part 1, chapter 14, title 7, to which reference should be had for a clearer understanding of the intent and of the use of this law. In so far, it is a repeal of section 3, of chapter 275, of the Laws of 1844, which declared that "no person shall be liable to any criminal prosecution, or to an indictment for practicing physic or surgery without license, except in case of malpractice, or gross ignorance, or immoral conduct in such practice." It will be seen by section 3, of this act of 1874, that a failure to comply with the requirements of this law is made a misdemeanor. But it is to be remembered that at no time has any immunity been granted by law in this State in the cases above mentioned of malpractice, gross ignorance, and immoral conduct to persons prescribing or administering medicines or specifics, to or for the sick, without a license. A new and additional measure of relief against the evils of unlicensed practice is given in this new legislation. How far it may be found adequate experience alone can determine, after a persistent and courageous attempt to enforce the law as it now stands. An examination is required of all practitioners who have not the legal sanction of some authority recognized by this act to show.

Second—"The censor of each medical society aforesaid shall notify all practitioners of medicine and surgery of the laws and requirements of this act," &c. The powers and duties of censors and the manner of their appointment have been long established, so that no further description is necessary upon this head.

They are to give notice of the time and place of such examinations as will enable them to grant the certificates mentioned in the first section. It were better that a copy of the law accompany each notice, and in case a prosecution for disobedience is intended, I would advise that a personal service of the notice be made, and regular proof thereof obtained. If within the time prescribed the persons liable do not comply with the law, and present themselves for examination, the "President of the society making such request shall, and he is required to, at once commence the proceedings authorized by this act against such person."

The offense is declared by the third section to be a misdemeanor, and fines are also prescribed. The fines are to "go into the County Treasury of the county bringing such action." These proceedings are to be in the name of the people, and will begin in the criminal and police courts, upon the complaints made by the presidents of the societies above mentioned, or by others.

When the defendants are held for trial the District Attorney should be notified and his co-operation, if possible, be procured. The responsibility of making up the case and of procuring the necessary evidence will, however, rest to a great degree upon the complainant. If an indictment be found, the charge of the case will necessarily devolve upon the District Attorney.

Third—It will be readily seen that the more perfect the registration of physicians and surgeons by each of the above-mentioned medical societies, and the more complete and regular the communication between them, the more thoroughly and effectually can the intent of this law, which cannot be mistaken, be realized, and its provisions enforced. No distinction between the different schools of medicine can be recognized, except just so far as they are to be found in the statute books.

Fourth—No difficulty can arise as to the particular forms to be used. Their substance is sufficiently set forth in the first and second sections, and already some have been adopted by several of the societies. Those prepared, with suggestions upon the subject, by George S. Hastings, Esq., the Chief Clerk of this department, at the request of the Sanitary Committee I have great pleasure in inclosing herewith as well adapted to the purpose.

Fifth—It is not to be denied that the law itself is not what many of its friends hoped it would be, and that it has occasioned considerable disappointment in the medical profession. It entails a large responsibility and considerable expense upon the medical societies. It is difficult to describe with accuracy all that may be attained under it, which is yet to be proved by actual work. So many questions may arise, and such attention to the prosecutions that may be ordered will be requisite, that it is hardly to be expected, unless the societies have their own counsel and make a strong effort, that they can secure success in establishing these new rules for the regulation of the practice of medicine and surgery in the State of New-York.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

W. P. PRENTICE,
Attorney and Counsel, Board of Health.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

Dr. W. DeForest Day, City Sanitary Superintendent, submitted the following comparative report of the health in the City:

SANITARY BUREAU, NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1874.

To the Board of Health of the Health Department, Emmons Clark, Secretary:

The following is a record of the work performed in the Sanitary Bureau for the week ending Aug. 29, 1874:

The number of inspections made by the Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors was 2,479, as follows, viz.: 8 public buildings, 1,246 tenement-houses, 224 private dwellings, 197 other dwellings, 30 manufactories and workshops, 33 stores and warehouses, 77 stables, 1 market, 28 slaughter-houses, 2 dumping grounds, 7 fat-rendering establishments, 1 head-picking establishment, 1 public sewer and drain, 1 cemetery, 60 sunken and vacant lots, 59 yards, courts, and areas, 57 cellars and basements, 83 waste-pipes and drains, 148 privies and water-closets, 162 streets, gutters, and sidewalks, 7 dangerous stairways, 5 piggeries, 20 other nuisances, together with 22 visits of the Sanitary Inspectors to cases of contagious diseases.

The number of reports thereon received from the Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors was 855.

During the past week 79 complaints were received from citizens and referred to the Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors for investigation and report.

The Disinfecting Corps have visited 46 premises where contagious diseases were found, and have disinfected and fumigated 36 houses, 36 privy sinks, together with clothing, bedding, &c. They have also disinfected 190½ miles of street gutters in the following Wards: First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-second. They have disinfected Washington, Fulton, Catharine, and Spring Street Markets twice. Also, 683 privies and water-closets, 149 yards, courts, and areas, and 139 cellars and basements.

Seventeen cases of small-pox were removed to the Hospital, and 1 dead body to the Morgue by the Ambulance Corps.

Permits were granted consignees of 45 vessels to discharge cargoes, on vouchers from the Health Officer of this port.

One hundred and forty-seven permits were granted scavengers to empty, clean, and disinfect privy sinks.

The following is a comparative statement of cases of contagious diseases reported at this bureau for the two weeks ending Aug. 29, 1874.

Week ending Aug. 22—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 19; scarlet fever, 26; measles, 7; diphtheria, 40; small pox, 18; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 4.

Week ending Aug. 29—Typhoid fever, 9; scarlet fever, 31; measles, 2; diphtheria, 37; small pox, 26; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2.

Respectfully submitted,
WALTER DE F. DAY, M. D.,
Sanitary Superintendent.

On motion of President Chandler, it was resolved that Messrs. Kane and Ryan, who appeared before the board on the 9th of September last to answer a similar complaint, be at once required to show cause why they should not be prosecuted for allowing accumulations of stable dirt and manure to collect in violation of the law. The board then adjourned.

COMMERCE OF BUFFALO.

The following statements concerning the flour and grain trade of Buffalo are from the *Commercial Advertiser* of that city: "The total receipts of grain at this port in August were 6,230,896 bushels, against 7,980,603 bushels last year, and 8,017,695 bushels in 1872. The imports of flour, however, were in excess of those for the corresponding month last year, being 160,120 barrels against 134,994. The aggregate receipts of grain since the opening of navigation were 32,636,475 bushels, against 34,992,314 bushels in 1873, being a decline of 2,355,839 bushels. The movement of wheat is considerably in excess of that of last season, while that of corn and oats shows a large decrease. This falling off is very largely due to the manipulations of 'corners' at Chicago, which have been run to such an extent that the business has been completely demoralized. Legitimate dealers did not touch the grain because the price had been forced above the natural value of the property. Much corn was held back in the interior that would have found a ready market in Europe had it not been for the combinations of these 'corners.' In this way the active foreign demand which usually precedes the new harvest was not utilized as it might have been, and now the old grain remains on hand to compete with the new crop. As might be expected under these circumstances, the canal trade has suffered greatly, but the showing here is not as bad as that by lake. The exports of grain from the opening of canal navigation—May 5—to and including Aug. 31, 1874, were 24,144,997 bushels, against 24,606,903 bushels from the opening—May 15—in 1873, and 25,464,536 bushels in the year preceding. The greatest falling off has been in corn and oats; the shipments of the latter have been very light all the season. The exports of wheat, however, show a decided increase. The total of this season is 12,091,418 bushels, against 9,865,666 bushels in 1873, and 3,160,467 bushels in 1872. The shipments of corn this year aggregate only 11,116,413 bushels, while in 1872 they were 18,487,046 bushels. The movement of this cereal by canal has been lighter thus far than in any season since 1870. A falling off in the canal business has resulted in a loss of revenues to the State. The receipts from tolls to Aug. 31, 1874, aggregated $726,249 79, against $734,217 94 in the corresponding period last year, showing a loss for the season of $7,968 15. It is a noticeable fact that the canal traffic held its own remarkably well up to August. The boatmen knew by bitter experience that it is very dangerous to allow commerce to drift into other channels. To hold business they lowered freight rates from time to time until they touched ruinous figures. So long as there was any prospect of an improvement property was moved forward, although frequently at a loss to the carrier. But finally boatmen became discouraged, their vessels were tied up, and the business was allowed to go where it would. That such was the true state of affairs is proved by the fact that the receipts from tolls up to Aug. 1 showed an increase of $60,247 20, while, taking in the business of that month, we discover a loss of $7,968 15."

THE LUMBER RESOURCES OF NEW-ENGLAND.

It has been thought that the forest productions of New-England are dying out, but, the Boston *Traveller* believes that a moment's attention to facts will show that in reality New-England is but just beginning to realize the wealth it has in this direction. In Vermont and New-Hampshire there are immense tracts of virgin forest waiting only the advance of railroads, and the enterprise of capital, to be developed into mines of wealth. Whitefield, on the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad, is one of the largest lumbering centres in New-England, and the large firms now established there are furnishing immense quantities of sawed lumber to all parts of the New-England States, and yet they have but just made a beginning. The thousand and one uses to which what was once regarded as refuse or worthless timber are now applied have worked a revolution in the lumber business of the country. The rapid and increasing improvements in machinery for utilizing everything have been wonderful, and in the same proportion has the former reckless waste decreased. But more than all, that which is to open up the vast forests of New-England to the markets of consumption and export, will be the policy of our railroads in the matter of transportation. The coarse products of the country, the heavy and bulky articles of coal, iron, and lumber are already beginning to be solicited as among the best paying and most profitable class of railroad freights.

CITY FINANCES.

WHAT IT COSTS TO MAINTAIN THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS—THE CITY DEBT.

The following report has been made by Controller Green:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Sept. 1, 1874.

Monthly statement of the amount of warrants drawn against the City Treasury, Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1874. Also a comparative statement of the City debt as of Dec. 31, 1873, and Aug. 31, 1874, together with a statement of and for what purposes stocks have been issued:

WARRANTS DRAWN.

	To July 31.	In August.
For State taxes	$4,645,920 86	$500,000 00
Salaries, supplies, &c., various departments	8,330,808 22	988,336 49
Salaries, Judiciary and court expenses	623,207 16	77,197 63
Interest on debt	4,447,802 40	28,401 95
Charitable institutions	387,279 62	49,362 03
Fourth avenue improvement fund	333,554 04	....
Seventy-seventh street regulating, &c., appropriation 1866	34,034 15	....
Miscellaneous	86,030 76	45,286 96
Total payments from taxation, 1874	$18,888,437 01	$1,683,585 06
NEW WORKS, IMPROVEMENTS, &c., PAYABLE FROM ISSUE OF BONDS.		
Public works, street openings, improvements, &c.	$4,899,828 22	$826,489 53
City parks improvements	431,542 57	47,871 47
Third avenue (Morrisania) improvements	....	8,000 02
Museums of Art and Natural History	130,622 96	8,189 01
Docks and slips	769,606 76	132,458 10
Public school buildings—Construction and repairs	34,452 10	....
Consolidated debt, for assessments vacated	1,399,000 00	43,700 00
County Court-house	10,730 30	....
Old claims and judgments	309,753 17	36,330 17
State sinking fund deficiency	3,899,494 86	....
New-York and Brooklyn bridge	....	25,000 00
Surveying, monumenting, &c., above One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, including Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards	....	25,549 49
Total payments, 1874, from issue of bonds	$11,885,030 94	$1,153,587 79
Special and Trust Accounts.		
Redemption of City debt	$12,721,444 67	....
Miscellaneous	59,596 42	25,764 38
Total payments f'm special and trust accounts	$12,781,041 09	25,764 38
Total amount of warrants drawn in August		$2,862,937 23
Add amount previously drawn, 1874		43,554,509 04
Total amount warrants drawn to date		$46,417,446 27

CITY DEBT.

So far as represented by stocks and bonds.

	Dec. 31, 1873.	July 31, 1874.	Aug. 31, 1874.
Funded debt payable from taxation and sinking fund	$107,802,617 27	$115,773,719 88	$116,130,819 88
Temporary debt, payable wholly or in part from assessments	21,927,372 30	21,586,372 30	21,791,372 30
Revenue bonds, special, chapter 625, laws 1871	2,034 53	3,700 76	3,700 76
Revenue bonds 1873, payable 1874	1,472,547 12	....	....
Revenue bonds payable from taxes, 1874	....	14,939,200 00	15,164,700 00
Total	$131,204,571 22	$152,302,992 94	$153,090,592 94
Less sinking fund	24,841,100 15	26,306,099 71	26,585,403 60
Total	$106,363,471 07	$125,996,893 23	$126,505,189 34

Cash in City Treasury	$428,025 68
Cash in Sinking Funds	593,941 25

Stocks and Bonds have been issued in 1874 for the following purposes:

For public works—Croton water, sewer repairs, street improvements, &c.	4,076,000 00
For land damages, &c., in the matter of opening Northern Boulevard, Lexington avenue, &c.	355,100 00
For City parks improvements	405,200 00
For Museums of Art and Natural History	138,500 00
For laying out streets, surveying, monumenting, &c., in the City, north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, including Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards	30,000 00
For improvement of Third avenue, Morrisania	8,000 00
For public school buildings and repairs	27,000 00
For County Court-house	10,730 30
For docks and slips	747,300 00
For assessments vacated by Supreme Court	1,382,500 00
For redemption of short bonds issued to pay old debts	8,004,900 00
For old claims and judgments	332,025 00
For State Sinking Fund deficiency	3,899,494 86
For Department of Buildings	1,666 23
For New-York and Brooklyn Bridge	25,000 00
For current expenses—Revenue bonds payable from taxes, 1874	15,164,700 00
Total amount bonds issued in 1874	$34,608,116 39

The following Bonds have been paid off in 1874:

Revenue bonds, issued 1872-3 to pay old debt	$8,632,297 55
Revenue bonds of and payable from taxes, 1873	1,472,547 12
Assessment bonds	1,354,000 00
Street improvement bonds	1,762,500 00
Department of Parks improvement bonds	100,000 00
Water stock, 1870	650 00
Total amount bonds paid, 1874	$12,722,094 67

NEW BUFFALO COAL COMPANY.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* gives an account of the formation by a number of capitalists of Buffalo and vicinity, of the Buffalo Coal Company, and the securing of an extensive tract of coal-bearing land in Pennsylvania, &c. The capital of the company is $1,000,000. It is understood that Gen. Magee, of Watkins, will be the President of the company, and that Mr. Walter T. Wilson, of Buffalo, will be the Secretary and Treasurer. In regard to the railroad to be constructed to the new mines, it may be stated that the amount necessary, $400,000, has been subscribed. Col. J. Condit Smith will be at the head of this branch of the enterprise. The road will run from Larrabee's Station, on the Buffalo, New-York and Philadelphia Railway, to Bishop's Summit, the latter place being situated in the centre of the company's lands, and within less than twenty-five miles of Larrabee's. The road will be built, ballasted, and in readiness to transport coal, by Sept. 1, 1875. The principal operations of the coal company will be transacted at Clermont, within a short distance of Bishop's Summit, though its head-quarters will be in Buffalo. There are three principal veins of coal in the lands owned by the company, and these will be first worked. The thickness of the veins respectively is five and a half, four and a half, and three and a half inches. In addition to the above are a number of smaller veins. The coal has been tested in Buffalo, and it is found to be of excellent quality for manufacturing purposes and the production of gas. The construction of 200 tenements for the accommodation of the employes of the company, and other buildings, will be commenced at the mines, under the direction of Gen. Magee, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be perfected.

ANOTHER DELINQUENT DOG-CATCHER.

William Jones, an official dog-catcher, was held in $1,000 bail yesterday, by Justice Kasmire, at the Essex Market Police Court, for snatching a black and tan dog, worth $50, from Louis Walls, of No. 746 Sixth street. Walls was walking along the street, leading his dog by a string, and claims that Jones snatched it away from him, and refused to give him up except upon the payment of $3.

NOT A CHRONIC OFFICE SEEKER.

Hon. Lewis D. Campbell has addressed a card to the Democratic Convention of the Third Congressional District of Ohio, in which he says: "From private letters I have received and from newspaper publications I infer that my name may be presented to your body as a candidate for Congress. I desire to say, most sincerely, that I neither have claims to nor personally want that or any other office or nomination. It would be inconsistent with the profound gratitude I cherish to my fellow-citizens for their confidence and support heretofore to say that under no circumstances would I consent to serve them if called on. I do not desire, however, to antagonize other gentlemen who have claims, and am unwilling that the record of past victories should be sullied by the idea that I am a chronic office-seeker."

THE FORMOSAN QUESTION.

THE TROUBLE BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE OFFICIAL STATUS OF GEN. LE GENDRE—NO PROBABILITY OF A WAR—INTERESTING FACTS CONCERNING BOTH COUNTRIES.

A gentleman who has been United States Consul in China for eight years, and who is now a resident of this City, writes as follows respecting the Formosan question:

"The public mind seems in rather an ambiguous condition concerning the Formosan question and the official status of Le Gendre. A residence of some eight years in China as United States Consul has given me opportunities of observation which may be of interest to the American people at the present time. As a preliminary I will give a sketch of Le Gendre, whom I met in Washington in 1866, while at home on leave of absence. The General, as his name denotes, is a Frenchman, a pupil, I think, of the *Ecole Polytechnique* and the School of St. Cyr. An adventurer, in the polite sense of the word, he came to this country; saw his opportunity when the civil war commenced; received the baptism of fire, won rapidly, until the star decorated his shoulders and he became a General of Brigade. Of an ancestry fond of the fray, like the world-famed men at the field of Fontenoy, he fought for the fun of the thing. He has been literally riddled with bullets—an eye gone, a piece of the jaw shot away, bullets in his legs, in his thighs, in his arms—and yet he is as eager for the clash of arms as when he first flashed his maiden sword.

When the war ceased in 1865 he found it necessary to nurse his numerous wounds, and Gen. Grant, who admired his courage, gave him, at his own solicitation, the appointment of Consul at Amoy, China. This Consular seaport is almost a sinecure. The soft saline breezes blow through the city from the vast Trehein Archipelago; occasionally a vessel arrives with poles of the familiar bamboo from the north; a stray tea-ship loads for New-York; a cyclone or typhoon varies the monotone in July or August, and the Consul lives on big fish, oysters almost equal to the famed Saddle Rocks, or soft-shell crabs that rival those of Shrewsbury River. As, according to Agassiz, the food of fish adds to the volume of the brain, owing to the amount of phosphorus, it would seem as though Amoy, China, deserves special notice on the part of those gentlemen who think they are eminently suited to the position of United States Consuls in China.

The active mind of the General rather wearied of this monotonous life, and when the United States Government were advised of the frightful atrocities committed by the Formosan savages on the ship-wrecked crew of an American vessel, the late Rear Admiral Bell was sent to chastise them. Gen. Le Gendre accompanied the expedition semi-officially, as the island of Formosa came to a certain extent under his Consular jurisdiction. He made a very fine topographical survey of a portion of the island, seemed to possess a certain magnetic influence over the chiefs of the wild tribes, and made a treaty with them, which I believe they have religiously kept to the present time. An excellent map was sent to the Consul General at Shanghai, and is doubtless now on file at the State Department at Washington.

After all this was accomplished, the General, longing "for fresh fields and pastures new," started for home on leave of absence, and reached Japan just in the nick of time. The Japanese Government were preparing for the expedition to Formosa, and were exceedingly anxious to obtain reliable information about the resources of the island and the possible resistance they might meet with from the savages, who, according to common report, are as fond of banquets of human flesh as the South Sea Islanders, so celebrated in Sidney Smith's narratives. The late United States Minister, De Long, introduced Le Gendre to the Mikado, and the advisers of his Excellency were so much impressed with his manners that they conferred on him at once high rank, a retinue befitting his new position as an "adviser of the Government," and the solid sum of $12,000 per annum in silver, or its equivalent in gold. Le Gendre accompanied the High Japanese Embassy to Peking, and was present at the famous "audience with the Son of Heaven." He has gone again to Formosa as military adviser, and, according to advices recently received, has a second time accompanied the Japanese Embassy to Peking.

Persons curious in such matters are referred to some very spicy correspondence between De Long and Secretary Fish at the time Le Gendre entered the service of Japan, and resigned all connection with the United States as Consul at Amoy.

A war between China and Japan is an utterly absurd chimera. Japan, like England, is immensely strong in its insularity. From Shanghai, the great commercial seaport, to Nagasaki the distance is between four and five hundred miles. China, strictly speaking, has no navy; she has tens of thousands of heavy war-junks, doing police duty on the vast river Yang-tse-Kiang and the coast, but these vessels are not fit and are not intended for a long maritime voyage. Out of her population of about 300,000,000 she has, of course, a vast army of so-called soldiers, but as the profession of a soldier is looked upon as "he one bad," their valor amounts to but little, except under tremendous heavy pressure. I have seen 50,000 Chinese troops performing extraordinary evolutions near the grand Temple of Agriculture at Peking. These men were armed with bows and arrows, long knives, fans, and "Kity-sols"—umbrellas! A Chinese soldier uses his fan for as many purposes as a Spanish Signorina. He will fan his face, his arm-pits, his groin, his anterior and posterior, and with his fan and umbrella is altogether amusing and utterly unreliable amid the grim din of war. He may do for defense; for offense rarely, unless severely drilled by such men as the late famous Gen. Ward, the American, who used to contract to take cities at so much per capita, according to the assumed population, and really captured hundreds of places on this curious basis during the Taiping rebellion, and, according to his dying declaration, had due him from the Chinese Government many millions of dollars.

It is true China is progressing in the scale of nations. She has the famous arsenal at Shanghai, now world-famed, owing to the singular executive ability displayed by Mr. Thomas Fally, a New-Yorker, and the original organizer of the force of men numbering, I think, 5,000, who can turn out every possible munition of war. At Nanking, the old capital of the Empire under the Ming dynasty, (two hundred miles above Shanghai, on the Yang-tse-Kiang,) an Englishman has charge of a vast arsenal, and at Forchow, on the coast, there is another arsenal under charge of French engineers. China may in the distant future conquer the whole world; her possibilities of offense are simply tremendous; but, allow me to say, at present her proclamation and the "ninety-day" talk against Japan is simply a "vermillion edict," with a vast amount of color, but not much behind it.

Japan has about 33,000,000 of souls. Her people, a mixture of the Mongolian and Malay stock, are far more aggressive and combative than the Chinese, but their navy is only in embryo, and the very distance of any important city in China from the Japanese ports of Yokohama, or Nagasaki, or Hakodadi would prevent any real offensive movement. Attaking wild savages on the island of Formosa would prove a very different thing from effecting a landing on the Chinese coast and marching into the interior.

With the wonderful progress Japan is making in the arts of war, as well as the more enduring arts of science and industrial progress, she may some day see fit to throw down the gauntlet of battle to venerable Cathay, but at present the two assumed combatants are a good deal like the two bullies of our school-boy days—" one is afraid and the other dare not."

THE TOBACCO CROP IN VIRGINIA.

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* of the 1st inst. says that this has been the most unfavorable season for tobacco known in that State for many years. The Spring was late and cold, which retarded the growth of the plants and exposed them to the depredations of the fly. The consequence was widespread damage and destruction, and when the time for planting arrived not many persons had the plants to set out. Some few were lucky and got a good stand, but the great majority failed in a great measure, and some altogether, and put their land in corn. Beds had been resown, and in July great efforts were still made to secure a crop, and many plants were set out. With favorable weather in August and September—that is, warm sun and frequent showers—this late-planted tobacco might have made a medium yield. But August has been as unfavorable as it could be. The first part was too dry, then came heavy rains, followed by harsh, drying winds and cool nights, continuing to the present time, which arrested the growth of the plants. The plants, which are still small, we are now told, cannot, by the most favorable weather in September, recover the time that was lost in August.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 2.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 Western Union.. 77¾	100 Erie Railway..... 34⅛
100 do..... 77¾	100 do..... 34¼
100 do.....b3. 77¾	200 do..... 34⅛
200 do..... 77¾	1000 do..... 34
100 do..... 77⅞	100 do..... 34⅛
100 do.....b3. 78	200 do.....s3. 34⅛
300 do..... 77⅞	900 do..... 34⅜
100 do......c. 77⅞	300 Rock Island..... 101¾
100 do..... 77¾	100 do......c.102
200 do..... 77¾	300 do..... 102⅛
100 do.....b3. 77⅞	100 do.....c.102⅛
100 do..... 77⅞	100 do.....b3.102
100 do.....s3. 77¾	700 Union Pacific.... 29⅝
100 do..... 77⅞	300 do..... 29½
100 do.....b3. 78	200 do..... 29⅝
100 do..... 78	1100 do..... 29¾
100 do..... 78⅛	1600 do..... 29⅞
100 do......c. 78⅛	500 do.....b3. 30
700 do..... 78¼	1500 do..... 30
100 Pacific Mail...s3. 47⅝	500 do..... 29⅞
100 do..... 47¾	1500 do..... 29¾
100 do..... 47¾	200 do.....b3. 29⅞
100 do.....b3. 47⅞	200 do.....s3. 29¾
100 do.....s3. 47¾	1200 do..... 29⅞
100 do.....b3. 47⅞	1000 do..... 30
100 N. Y. C. & Hud...102⅜	1000 do..... 30⅛
100 do..... 102½	1600 do..... 30¼
100 do..... 102⅝	100 do.....s3. 30¼
100 do..... 102½	1400 do..... 30⅜
1000 Lake Shore..... 73¾	2500 do..... 30⅛
100 do..... 73⅞	1000 do..... 30⅜
100 do..... 73¾	100 North-western.... 38¼
43 do......c. 73⅞	100 St. Paul.......c. 35⅛
100 do..... 73⅞	100 do..... 35⅛
100 do.....s3. 73⅞	100 do..... 35¼
100 do..... 74	500 Tol. & Wab..... 34¾
100 do.....s3. 74	100 do..... 34⅞
100 do.....b3. 74⅛	1300 do..... 34¾
100 do..... 74⅛	400 do..... 34⅞
40 do..... 74	800 do.....b3. 35
1000 do..... 74¼	300 do..... 35
100 do.....s3. 74⅜	700 do..... 35⅛
900 do..... 74⅜	100 do......c. 35⅛
100 C., C. & I. C....c. 11½	300 do..... 35¼
100 Ohio & Miss..... 21⅝	600 do..... 35⅜
100 do......c. 24¾	200 D., L. & W.....b3.100

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C......118¼	$35,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......b3.117¾
3,500 U. S. 6s, '81, C......12.118½	1,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C...... 112⅝
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62....b. c.112⅝	1,500 U. S. 10-40, C......12.111¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, L. bs.. 98	50 N. Y. C. & H.b.c..102¾
1,000 Mo.6s, H.& St. J. iss, '87s.. 92	200 do...... 102⅝
9,000 Tenn. 6s, old.. 77	200 do...... 102½
1,000 Va. 6s, cons... 52	100 Amer. Exp..... 61
1,000 M.&St.P.8s1st.104	100 C. & N. W....b.c. 38⅛
2,000 Chi. & N.West. con. c. G. bs.. 78	200 do...... 38⅜
2,000 Ches. & O. 1st, coup. on..s15.. 48½	200 do...... 38⅜
	200 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 39⅞
1,000 Erie 1st.....103	700 L.S.&M.So.b.c.s3. 74⅛
3,000 B. & Erie, n... 98	1000 do......b3. 74⅜
1,000 M. Cen. 7s..... 99	1000 do...... 74¼
5,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83........ 95	600 do...... 74⅜
3,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87........ 93½	200 do...... 74⅛
6,000 do.....b.c.c. 94	900 do...... 74⅛
6,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76........ 100⅝	400 do......s3. 74
1,000 Cen. P. G. bs.. 90⅜	300 do......c. 74⅛
1,000 U. Pac. 1st.... 84¼	200 Un. Pac......b. c. 30⅜
5,000 U. Pac. S. F.... 66	300 do......s3. 30¼
10,000 N. Y. C. 1st, c.105⅛	1700 do...... 30¼
5,000 N.Y.C. 1st, R.105⅛	300 do......b3. 30½
5,000 N. J. Cen. con.102⅜	300 do......s3. 30¼
4,000 C., R. I. & P.7s.104⅜	1000 do......b3. 30½
2,000 D. & H. R. bs., '84......104	700 do...... 30½
10 B'k of Commerce.117½	2100 do...... 30⅜
30 Fourth Nat. B'k..100	1400 do...... 30⅜
10 Del. & H. Canal..114⅝	300 do......s3. 30½
100 Cons. Coal.b.c.b3. 47	1000 do......s60. 30
	100 do...... 30⅜
	1000 do...... 30½
	300 do......b3. 30⅜
	300 do......b3. 30¼
	2300 do...... 30¼
	200 do...... 30⅜
100 Quick. M. Co.b.c. 30½	25 Maryland Coal.b.c 19
100 do......b3. 30½	210 N. Jer. Cen....b.c.104¾
100 Quick. Pf......b.c. 33⅞	392 do...... 105
100 do...... 34	300 do......s3.104½
100 do......b30. 34	100 Chi. & R. I....b.c.102
100 West. U.T.b.c.b3. 78¼	100 do...... 101⅞
100 do...... 78⅛	100 do......s3.101⅝
100 do...... 78	100 do...... 101⅞
100 do......s60. 77½	100 do...... 102
100 do......s3. 78	100 do...... 102⅛
100 do...... 78⅛	60 do...... 102⅜
100 do......b3. 78⅛	100 do......c.102
100 do...... 78⅛	100 do......s3.101¾
100 do......b3. 78⅛	100 do...... 101¾
100 do...... 78⅛	200 do......s3.101⅞
100 do......b3. 78¼	100 do...... 101⅞
100 do...... 78¼	100 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 35⅜
100 do......s3. 78⅜	1000 do...... 35⅜
100 do...... 78⅛	300 do...... 35⅜
100 do......b60. 78⅛	300 do...... 35¼
200 do......s3. 78	500 Tol., W. & W.b. c. 35⅛
700 do...... 78	100 do...... 35⅛
700 do...... 77⅞	100 do......s3. 35
100 do...... 77⅞	300 do...... 35
500 P. M. S.S. Co.b.c. 47⅞	100 do...... 35⅛
100 do......s3. 47⅞	200 do...... 35¼
100 do...... 47⅞	200 do...... 35⅜
100 do......b3. 47⅞	200 do......b3. 35⅜
100 do...... 47⅞	400 do...... 35⅜
100 do...... 47⅞	800 do...... 35⅜
100 do...... 47⅞	300 do...... 35¼
100 do...... 47⅞	100 do......s3. 35
100 Erie Railway.b.c. 34½	30 Alb'y & Sus..... 95
100 do...... 34⅜	100 Bost., H. & E.b.c. 1¼
100 do...... 34⅝	100 Morris & Es...... 97
100 do......b3. 34⅝	5 P., Ft. W. & C. G. 93⅞
100 do...... 34⅝	5 Rome & W....... 80
100 do...... 34¾	100 D., L. & W....b. c.108¾
100 do...... 34⅞	100 do...... 108⅝
100 do...... 35	20 do...... 108¾
100 do...... 35	100 H. & St. J....b.c.s3. 25
100 do...... 35⅛	300 Ohio & Miss....b.c. 24¾
100 do...... 35	300 do...... 24¾
100 do......b3. 35	400 do...... 24⅞
100 do...... 34⅞	100 do...... 25
100 do...... 34¾	300 do......b3. 24⅞
100 do...... 34⅝	500 C., C. & I. C.b.c. 11½
200 do...... 34½	300 do...... 11½
100 do...... 34½	50 do...... 11⅜
100 do......s4. 34½	100 do...... 11⅜
100 do...... 34⅜	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

100 Western Un..... 77⅞	200 Erie Railway..... 34½
100 do...... 78	200 do......b3. 34½
100 do...... 78⅛	500 do...... 34⅝
100 do......s3. 78⅛	300 Lake Shore...... 74⅜
100 do...... 78¼	100 do...... 74⅜
100 do......s3. 78⅛	700 do......s3. 74½
100 do...... 78	700 do...... 74⅜
100 do...... 78	900 do...... 74
100 A. & P. Tele..... 15½	200 Union Pacific..s3. 30¼
100 Pacific Mail..... 47¾	1500 do...... 30¼
100 do......b3. 47¾	300 do...... 30⅜
100 do...... 47⅞	400 do...... 30⅝
100 N. Jersey Cen...104	200 do...... 30⅝
100 N. Y. C. & H.....102½	500 do...... 30⅜
100 do......102½	200 do...... 30⅝
100 Tol. & Wab..... 35⅛	1200 do...... 30¼
100 do...... 35	200 Ohio & Miss..... 24¾
100 Rock Island.... 101¾	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$55,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n........116½	$2,000 U. S. 10-40 C.,..... 111⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

1000 Mo. 6s., L. Bds. b. c....... 93⅛	40 Am. Express.... 61
1000 Mo. State 6s., '78, b. c....... 94	300 N.Y.C.&H.R.b.c.102½
1000 Union Pac. first. 84⅜	100 Chi. & N. W....b.c. 38⅛
1000 Cen. Pac. G. Bds. 90½	100 do....b30. 38⅜
15000 Chi. & N. W. C. G. Bds. 78	100 Chi.& N.W.Pf.b.c. 57¼
1000 Cen.Pac.Aid Bds. b. c. 99½	700 L. S. & M. So. b.c. 74
1000 Al. & Sus. 2d....100	200 do.... 74⅛
12000 C. C. C. & I. 1st.102½	600 do.... 74¼
5000 N. J. Cen. first n.105	600 do....s3. 74¼
20000 C., C. & I. C. 1st b. c.....s40. 79½	900 do....b3. 74⅜
35 Del. & Hud. C. C....114¾	600 do.... 74⅜
5 do....114½	500 do....s3. 74¼
100 Md. C. C.....b. c. 19½	200 Chi. & R. I...b. c.101½
200 Quick. Min..b. c. 30¾	100 do.... 101⅝
100 Quick. Pref..b. c. 34¼	100 Chi.M. & St.P.b.c. 35¼
1800 West'n Un..b. c. 78	100 do....b3. 35⅜
300 do....s3. 78	100 C.M.& St.P.Pf.b.c. 54
200 do.... 78¼	600 Union Pac. b.c.b3. 30⅜
700 do....b3. 78⅜	500 do.... 30⅜
100 do....s3. 78¼	300 do....b3. 30½
2500 do.... 78⅜	200 do.... 30½
2600 do....b3. 78⅜	100 do....b3. 30⅜
1300 do.... 78½	100 do.... 30⅜
	1600 do.... 30⅜
	600 do....b3. 30¾
	2700 do.... 30⅞
	1300 do.... 30¾
200 Erie R'way.b.c.s3. 34⅛	120 Cle. & Pitts. Gd.. 87¼
200 do.... 34⅜	15 N. J. Cen....103¾
200 do.... 34½	100 do....b.c.s5..103
300 do.... 34½	130 do.... 103¼
300 do.... 34⅜	300 do....c.103
300 do.... 34⅝	100 T., W. & W...b. c. 34⅞
300 P. Mail Co. b.c.s3. 47⅞	300 do.... 35
100 do.... 47⅞	200 do.... 35⅛
100 do.... 47⅞	100 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 24⅞
100 do......c. 47½	200 C.C.& I.C.b.c.s30. 11
100 do.... 47¾	100 do....s10. 11
200 do.....b3. 47¾	700 do.... 11
200 do.... 47⅞	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$20,000 U.S.R. 6s,'81.117½	100 North-western.b3. 38½
30 Del. & Hud....115	100 do.... 38½
100 Quicksilver Pf.... 34¼	100 do....s3. 38¼
100 N. Y. C. & H....102½	500 Union Pacific.. 30¾
55 do....102¾	1200 do....b3. 30¾
700 Erie Railway.... 34⅜	500 do....s3. 30⅜
300 do.... 34½	1600 do.... 30⅜
300 Western Un...b3. 78½	3600 do.... 30⅝
3100 do.... 78½	500 do....b3. 30⅝
200 do.... 78	300 do....s3. 30½
200 do....s60. 78	200 do.... 30½
200 do....s3. 78⅜	200 do.... 30½
1200 do.... 78⅜	23 N. J. Cen....103½
1100 do.... 78⅜	75 do.... 102⅝
200 do.... 78¼	100 Rock Island....101½
1800 do.... 78⅞	100 do....s3.101¼
1100 do....s3. 78	100 St. Paul.... 35⅛
500 do.... 78	100 St. Paul Pref.... 53¾
200 do....b3. 78	100 Ohio & Miss..b3. 25
300 do.... 77⅞	300 do....s3. 24⅞
300 do.... 78	500 do.... 24⅞
300 Pacific Mail.... 47¾	100 Tol. & Wab....s5. 35
300 do.... 47⅞	100 do....s3. 35
300 do.... 47⅜	100 do.... 34⅞
300 do....b3. 47⅞	100 do.... 34¾
100 do....s3. 47⅝	200 do.... 34⅝
600 do.... 47⅝	300 do....s3. 34¼
200 do....s3. 47½	600 do.... 34¼
600 do.... 47½	200 do.... 34⅛
100 Lake Shore.... 74⅛	1000 do....s3. 34
300 do.... 74¼	400 do.... 34⅛
900 do....s3. 74⅜	100 Han. & St. Jo.... 25
900 do.... 74⅛	100 C. C. & I. C....s60. 10¾
700 do....s3. 74	200 do.... 10¾
300 do.... 74	300 do.... 10½
2700 do.... 74	200 do.... 10⅝
100 Pac. R. of Mo.... 39⅞	100 do.... 10⅝

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2—P. M.

Commercial and speculative circles have developed to-day a stronger and more hopeful tone than has been hitherto manifested in regard to the prospects of the Autumn trade, and there now looms up abundant evidence that the season will be a healthful and active one in all branches of business, though perhaps not quite equal in the volume of transactions to former successful years. A brisk demand for stock and immediate consumption is felt in mercantile circles, coming from outside buyers in all sections West and Southwest, and a very large harvest is beyond possibility of failure. The revival in the Wall street markets, which was inaugurated on Monday, has assumed a stronger and steadier tone, and it is not improbable that the activity which so especially [illegible] the dealings of yesterday and to-[illegible] the opening of the Fall speculative business. The advance in Erie, which gave speculation its first impetus on Monday, was based upon a successful financial negotiation on behalf of the company in London, and it would not have been at all unexpected to find that its effect was only temporary, as Erie has for some time followed the market instead of leading it. But the improvement was strongly maintained in the whole Stock Exchange list until to-day, and now still greater strength is added by Western Union and Union Pacific, both of which exhibit healthy conditions, and are supporting the buoyancy initiated by Erie. In the case of Western Union the stimulation is due to a dividend declaration of 2 ⅌ cent. made to-day out of the last quarter's earnings, and to a report of largely increased business during the past year, with still better promises for the present. The strength of Union Pacific is due to the great success which has attended the funding of its Income bonds, and which has tended to advance the value of all the securities of the company of late. To all these influences the market for speculative shares at the Stock Exchange has responded with alacrity, and at the opening this morning was firm at an advance of ⅛@⅜ ⅌ cent. on yesterday's closing prices, with a sharp buying movement in progress. At the first Board a further upward tendency was developed, and the market became buoyant, reflecting the strong feeling by an advance of ½ to 1⅛ ⅌ cent., the principal dealings being in Western Union, Union Pacific, Erie Lake Shore, Wabash, Pacific Mail, and Rock Island. Union Pacific rose from 29½ at the opening to 30⅝; Erie from 34⅛ to 35⅛; Wabash from 34¾ to 35⅜; Western Union, 77⅞ to 78¼; and the remainder of the list ⅛ to ¼ ⅌ cent., excepting New-Jersey Central, which was weak, and fell from 105 to 104 shortly after the close of the Board. In the sales between the morning and afternoon Boards, there was a light reactionary movement, and the transactions were unimportant in volume, the decline varying from ¼ to ½ ⅌ cent. At the second call the market recovered its tone, and the highest prices of the day were reached, when Union Pacific sold at 30⅞; Western Union at 78½; New-York Central, 102¾. Erie went back to 34⅞, however; Wabash to 35⅛; Rock Island to 101⅝; C. C. & I. C. dropped from 11½ to 11, and New-Jersey Central from 104 to 103. In the last hour of business the activity subsided, and the general list went off ⅛@½ ⅌ cent., Western Union and Union Pacific exhibiting the greatest strength up to the close. The total sales reached 165,000 shares, and the improvement in the advancing shares ranged from ⅜ to 1⅛ ⅌ cent. Railway Mortgages were firm during the day, on small sales distributed over all the leading issues. New-Jersey Central Convertible sold at 102⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio firsts, coupon on, at 48½, seller fifteen; Central Pacific Gold Bonds, 90⅜@90½; Chicago and North-western Consolidated Coupon Gold Bonds, 78; Erie firsts, 103; C., C. and I. C. firsts, 79½; Union Pacific firsts, 84¼, and Sinking Funds 66. In regard to this latter issue the Union Pacific management announces an extension of time to Sept. 15, during which exchanges of Incomes for Sinking Funds will be made at the original rate of six Sinking Fund Bonds for five of the Incomes. The company announces that nearly $8,000,000 of the Incomes have already been converted, and the issue having been distributed over all sections of the country, this extension is granted to enable bondholders in remote localities to make their exchanges. The market for State Securities was firm on limited dealings in Tennessees, Virginia sixes, and Missouris. Bank Shares were quiet and firm. The monetary situation reveals no new feature, and is still abundantly supplied, temporary loans being done at 2@2½ ⅌ cent. to the close, and 5@7 ⅌ cent. for prime mercantile discounts, according to time. Sterling Exchange is dull and steady at yesterday's rates, prime bankers' business rate for sixty days' bills being $4 86¼@$4 86¾, and for short sight $4 88¾@$4 89¼. Continental Exchange rules quiet and steady; Reichmarks, 95¼@96; Cables, 96¼; Prime Paris francs, 5.12½@5.15. The Gold market has been without important feature, and the opening and closing price was 109⅞, with intermediate sales at 109⅞. The rates on Gold Loans were flat, and 1@2 ⅌ cent. for borrowing. The Assistant Treasurer paid out to-day $477,000 for interest on Government Bonds, the total interest payments on 10-40's thus far being $2,310,000. The Customs Receipts were $580,000, and the Specie Export by to-day's steamers for Europe $136,000 in silver bars. Government Bonds have ruled strong, but the sales at the Exchange were rather small and wholly in the coupon issues, at a practical advance in prices.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Tuesday:

Closing Quotations—SEPT. 2.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
U. S. New 5s, coupon, 1881	112½	112⅝
U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862	112½	112⅝
U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1867	117½	117¾
American Gold	109¾	109¾
Bills on London, 60 days,	$4 86¼@$4 86½	$4 86¼@$4 86½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	102	102⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	101⅝	101¼
Pacific Mail	47⅝	47⅛
St. Paul, Common	35	35⅛
St. Paul Preferred	54	53¾
Western Union	77⅝	78
Union Pacific	29⅜	30⅛
Lake Shore	73⅝	74
Toledo and Wabash	34⅝	34⅛
North-western Common	38	38⅛
North-western Preferred	57	57¼
Delaware and Lackawanna	109	109
New-Jersey Central	104½	102¾
Panama	111⅛	111⅛
Erie	34¼	34⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	24¾	24⅞
C., C. and Ind. Central	11¾	10⅞
Harlem	125	124½

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of Shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	102⅝	102⅜	2,700
Erie	35⅛	34	13,100
Lake Shore	74⅜	73¾	24,600
North-western	38⅝	38¼	900
North-western Pref.	57¼	57¼	190
Rock Island	102⅛	101½	3,100
Pacific Mail	47⅞	47½	3,600
St. Paul	35⅛	35	2,300
St. Paul Pref.	54	53¾	200
Ohios	25	24⅝	2,900
Western Union	78½	77¾	60,800
Wabash	35⅜	34	10,700
Union Pacific	30⅞	29½	53,600
C., C. & I. C.	11½	10¾	2,400
New-Jersey Central	105	103	1,100
Del., Lack. & West.	109	108⅝	400
Atlantic & Pac. Pref.	15½	15½	200
B., H. & Erie	1¼	1¼	100
Hannibal & St. Jo.	25	25	300
Miss. Pacific	39⅞	39⅞	200
Quicksilver	30¾	30½	600
Quicksilver Pref.	34¼	33⅞	800
Consolidated Coal	47	47	100
Morris & Essex	97	97	200
Total			165,000

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	117⅝	117⅞
6s, 1881, Registered	117⅜	117⅝
6s, 1881, Coupons	118⅝	118⅞
5-20s, 1862, Registered	112¼	112½
5-20s, 1862, Coupons	112⅜	112⅝
5-20s, 1864, Registered	114⅝	114⅞
5-20s, 1864, Coupons	115⅞	116⅛
5-20s, 1865, Registered	115⅝	116
5-20s, 1865, Coupons	116⅞	117⅛
5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	115¾	116
5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	116⅛	116⅜
5-20s, 1867, Registered	116⅜	116⅞
5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117⅜	117⅝
5-20s, 1868, Registered	116¾	117
5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117½	118
10-40s, Registered	110¾	111⅛
10-40s, Coupons	111⅜	111⅝
5s, 1881, Registered	112⅜	112⅝
5s, 1881, Coupons	112⅜	112⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The transactions for the day at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

Gold balances	$1,418,392
Currency balances	1,559,070
Gross clearances	15,945,000

And at the Clearing-house as follows:

Currency exchanges	$59,405,767
Currency balances	3,288,854
Gold exchanges	3,868,980
Gold balances	636,627

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

California 7s....110½	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., cp. off, A. & O. 25
Connecticut 6s....102¾	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. 19
Indiana 5s....101	Ohio 6s, '75....100
Mich. 6s, '78-'79....101	Ohio 6s, '81....102¼
Mich. 6s, '83....101	Rhode Island 6s....101½
Mich. 7s, '90....102	S. C. 6s, J. & J.... 16
Mo. L. B., '81-'91 inc. 93	S. C. 6s, A. & O.... 16
N.Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.110	S. C. Non-fd. bds.... 5¾
N.Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.110	Tenn. 6s, old.... 77
N.Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.110	Tenn. 6s, n bds. ex-c. 57
N. Y. 6s, G. L'n, '83..112	Texas 10s of '76.... 95
N. Y. 6s, G. L'n '91..112	Va. 6s, old.... 28
N.C.6s, N.C.R.J. & J. 40	Va. 6s, new bs. '66.... 88
N.C.6s, N.C.R.A.& O. 40	Va. 6s, Consol. bs.... 52
N. C. 6s, N.C.R., cp. off, J. & J.... 25	Va. 6s, Def. bs.... 9

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 2d bs....100	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....102
Bos., H. & E. g.... 35	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... 95
Ches. & Oh. 6s, 1st.. 48⅜	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 93½
Chic. & Alton 1st....104¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E... 91
La. & Mo. 1st, guar. 83½	N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub.... 91
St. L., J. & C. 1st.... 96	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....100⅝
Chic., R. I. & P....104	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.105
Cen. R. of N. J. C. C.102⅜	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.105
M.& St.P.1st8s P.D.104	Hud. R. 7s 2d S.F.,'85.105
M.& St.P.1st LaC.D. 83	Hud. R. 7s 3d, '75..102
Chic. & N. W. I. bs.. 97½	Har. 1st 7s R....105
Gal. & Chic. Ext....100	North Mo. 1st.... 81
Chic. & Mil. 1st.... 91½	Ohio & Miss. 2d C.... 75
Winona & St. P. 1st. 65	Cen. Pac. G. bs.... 90⅜
Winona & St. P. 2d. 50	Cen. Pac. S. A. bs.... 99½
C.,C.,C.&I.1st 7s S.F.102	West. Pac. bs.... 82½
Del., L. & W. 1st....104½	Union Pac. 1st bs.... 84⅜
Del., L. & W. 2d....101	Union Pac. L. G. 7s. 84
Mor. & Essex 1st....106¼	Union Pac. S. F.... 66
Mor. & Essex 2d....101	Pac. of Mo. 1st.... 79
Mor. & E. 7s of '71.. 96½	Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo.100⅝
Erie 1st Ext....103	P., F. W. & C. 1st..104½
Erie 3d 7s, '83.... 97	P., F. W. & C. 2d....102
Erie 5th 7s, '88.... 91	P., F. W. & C. 3d.... 95
M. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d.... 99	Clev. & P. C. S. F.... 96
M.S. & N. I.S.F.7⅌c.102¾	Clev. & P. 3d....100½
Clev. & T. S. F....100	Clev. & P. 4th.... 89
Clev., P. & A. o. bs. 98½	Col., C. & I. C. 1st.. 81
Clev., P. & A. n. bs. 97	St. L. & I. M. 1st.... 83
Buff. & Erie n. bs... 98	Alton & T. H. 2d Pf. 83
Buff. & State L. 7s.. 98	Alton & T. H. 2d In. 70
L. Shore D. bs.... 97	Belle. & S. I. R.1st8s 95
L. Shore C. C. 1st.... 97	T., P.& W. 1st W.D. 72½
L. Shore C. R. 1st.... 97	Tol. & Wab.1st Ext. 90
L. Shore C. C. 2d.... 89¾	Tol. & W. 1st St.L.D. 74
L. Shore C. R. 2d.... 91½	Tol. & Wab. C. C.... 63
Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902. 98¾	Han. & Naples 1st.. 66
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82..112	Gt. West'n 1st '88... 86

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America....148	Hanover....100
American Exchange.110	Importers' & Tr'd's'.190
Bks. & Brks. Ass'n. 75	Irving....127
City....300	Manhattan....148
Commerce....117½	Market....120
Corn Exchange....120	Merchants'....117
First National....200	New-York....120
Fourth National....100	Ninth National....100
Gold Exchange....110	State of New-York..110
Grocers'....100	Union....136

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—SEPT. 2.

Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101¼	101½
City 6s, new	104⅛	104¼
Camden and Amboy	126	126½
Pennsylvania Railroad	51¾	51⅞
Reading	55⅛	55¼
Lehigh Valley	61	61⅛
Catawissa Preferred	42¾	43¼
Philadelphia and Erie	15	15¼
Northern Central	32½	33
Lehigh Navigation	45⅛	45¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	95¾	96

Mr. Henry B. Hyde was yesterday elected to the Presidency of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, rendered vacant lately by the death of William C. Alexander. Mr. James W. Alexander was also elected to succeed Mr. Hyde, as Vice President of the company.

Mr. Bishop, of the English accountants who have been engaged during the past five months in an investigation of the accounts and financial condition of the Erie Railway Company, sailed for Liverpool to-day per steam-ship Abyssinia, and his associate, Mr. Glegg, will leave for Europe on Saturday. It is understood that Mr. Bishop takes with him the report to be presented to the British stock and bond-holders of the company, on whose account this extended and difficult inquiry has been made.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	26	Leather, sides	7,746
Bees-wax, pks.	14	Moss, bales	5
Cotton, bales	548	Spirits Turp., bbls	135
Dried Fruit, pks.	157	Resin, bbls.	530
Eggs, bbls	2,151	Beef, pks.	110
Flour, bbls	11,892	Cut-meats, pks.	338
Wheat, bushels	135,250	Stearine, pks.	81
Corn, bushels	10,500	Butter, pks.	6,568
Oats, bushels	29,250	Cheese, pks.	14,152
Malt, bushels	625	Tallow, pks.	32
Grass-seed, bags	349	Pea-nuts, bags	11
Flaxseed, bags	78	Starch, bxs.	1,040
Corn-meal, bbls	500	Tea, half-chests	75
Skins, bales	75	Tobacco, hhds	106
Hemp, bales	20	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	1,802
Hops, bales	87	Whisky, bbls	605
Hides, No.	890	Wool, bales	38
Hides, bales	31		

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the brig Prince Le Boo, for Oporto—15 hhds. Tobacco, 350 bbls. Flour, 10,294 bushels Wheat.

By the ship Civilta, for Odessa—15,000 bxs. Refined Petroleum, 355 bxs. Resin.

By the steamer Abyssinia, for Liverpool—32,000 bushels Wheat, 508 bales Cotton, 170 pks. Butter, 2,906 bxs. Cheese, 317 pks. Tobacco, 18 hhds. Tobacco, 9 tcs. Tobacco, 50 bxs. Tobacco.

By the bark Rival, for Christiana—1,973 bxs. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Minister Roon, for Bremen—400 tcs. Lard, 90 pks. Starch, 1,058 cases Tobacco, 4 cases Forks, 2,784 bags Corn, 306 hhds. Tobacco, 14 cases Can Goods, 62 bags Coffee, 131 bbls. Pegs.

By the steamer Tagus, for Constantinople—443 cases Arms and Equipments, 7,650 cases Bullets, 2 Railroad Cars, 12 Locomotives.

By the brig Jno. Shay, for Capetown—4,000 cases Petroleum, 30 cases Drugs, 51 cases Hardware, 185 bbls. Provisions, 80 pks. Agricultural Implements, 405 cases Furniture, 100 pks. Tobacco, 10 hhds. Tobacco, 6,600 Staves, 16 cases Woodware, 8,442 pieces Lumber.

By the schooner Harmony, for Elsinore—925 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Snow Queen, for Antwerp—6,931 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the schooner J. Carll, for Para—20,875 gallons Petroleum, 6,357 lbs. Lard, 10 bbls. Resin, 700 bbls. Flour, 20 pks. Drugs, 32 pks. Domestics, 78 pks. Bread, 5 bxs. Candles, 3,550 reams Paper, 28 cases Can Goods, 155 cases Perfumery, 20 pks. Woodware, 35 pks. Hardware, 49 pks. Furniture, 16 cases Clocks, 200 Shooks, 4 bbls. Blacking, 90 kegs Nails, 50 cases Matches, 400 gallons Spirits Turpentine, 20 pks. Tea, 10 bags Pepper.

COAL—Trade has been devoid of animation in the wholesale line; values, however, have not varied materially. House Cannel quoted at $19; do. Gas Cannel at $11; Cumberland Soft at $6 50@$6 75, and Anthracite at $5@$6 25 ⅌ ton.

COCOA—Steady but dull; stock, 4,942 bags.

COFFEE—Very quiet at previous nominal quotations in most instances; no transactions reported in invoices. Low grade stock much depressed. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 15½c.@15¾c.; fair, 16½c.@16¾c.; good, 17c.@18c.; prime, 19c.@19¼c., gold, ⅌ lb. 60 days' credit. Rio, in job lots, 15½c.@20½c., gold; Java, 23c.@27½c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@20c.; Porto Rico, 18c.@19½c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@20c.; Mexican, 18c.@19¼c.; San Domingo, 16c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 18c.@20c.; Ceylon, 18½c.@21c.; Savanilla, 17½c.@20c.; Curacoa, 17½c.@18½c., and Jamaica, 17c.@19c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—A moderate inquiry prevails for early delivery, almost wholly for spinning purposes, at a reduction of ⅛c. ⅌ lb.; sales, 1,000 bales, all to spinners. For forward delivery the dealings have been less extensive, with values quoted a shade lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,700 bales, of which 2,700 bales were last evening and 12,000 bales to-day, and 1,200 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with September options closing at 15 9-16c.; October, 15 9-32c.@15 5-16c.; November, 15¼c.; December, 15 9-32c.@15 5-16c.; January, 15 13-32c.@15 7-16c.; February, 15 21-32c.@15 11-16c.; March, 15 15-16c.@15 31-32c.; April, 16 3-16c. ⅌ lb., closing barely steady. The Cotton Exchange will hold no business session to-morrow, (Thursday,) the members having decided to go on a pleasure trip, in compliment to the visiting delegates of the National Cotton Exchange. The receipts at this port to-day were 548 bales, including 11 bales from Norfolk, 498 bales from Savannah, and 39 bales ⅌ railroad. The stock of Cotton in this port on Aug. 30 was: In warehouses, 42,476 bales; in Brooklyn, 7,859 bales; on wharves, 2,743 bales; on shipboard, not cleared, 2,965 bales. Total, 56,043 bales. ....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 900 bales, and thus far this week 5,030 bales against 3,891 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1874, were 3,787,627 bales, against 3,595,397 bales the previous year. Consolidated (four days) exports to Great Britain, 4,715 bales; to the Continent, 11 bales; stock in New-York, 56,730 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 105,652 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
Good Ordinary	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Strict Good Ordinary	15⅜	15½	15 11-16	15 11-16
Low Middling	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Middling	16¾	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛
Good Middling	18	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜

COOPERAGE STOCK—A comparatively small trade has been reported in most kinds, with values quoted essentially unchanged. White Oak Staves, hhd., have been quoted within the range of $115@$210; do., pipe, $185@$260; do. bbl., $90@$135; Box Shooks, $80@$85; Pipe Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 15@$2 65; Molasses do., $2 20@$2 25; Hoop, $35@$40.

DYE-WOODS—Have been held with firmness, but have been inactive; stock, 2,500 tons Lima wood, 165 tons Log-wood, 135 tons Fustic, and 100 tons Japan wood.

EGGS—Have been offered freely, and have been in moderate request within the range of 16c.@25c. for ordinary to extra choice, the main inquiry having been [illegible]

[illegible] ported to-day in most kinds of State and Western Flour. Shipping extras, in lines, have been scarce and held with firmness, checking operations, though a moderate inquiry has been noted for desirable brands. Other descriptions of stock have been quoted generally weaker in price, on restricted dealings, mainly in a jobbing way. The sales since our last have been 12,500 bbls., of all grades, including Sour Flour at $4 50@$6; poor to choice No. 2 at $3 40@$4 25, mainly at $3 75@$4; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 50@$5 10, chiefly at $4 75@$5; inferior to choice Extra State at $5@$5 50, chiefly at $5 15@$5 35; choice to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 50@$6 35, mainly at $5 75@$6 25; very poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 50, mainly at $5 15@$5 35; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 50, chiefly at $5 15@$5 40; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 30@$5 90, chiefly at $5 60@$5 90. Western trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 50@$8; Western trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, $5 50@$8; Western White Wheat, Extras, $5 85@$8 75; St. Louis Extras, $5 15@$8 75; Extra Genesee, $5 75@$8 25; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $6 60@$8 75, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher. Included in the sales were about 4,650 bbls. shipping stock within our range....Southern Flour has been quiet and quoted weak as to values. Sales have been reported since our last of 930 bbls., in lots, at $4 90@$6 85 for very poor to choice shipping and trade extras, and $6 85@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice Family Extra, ⅌ bbl....Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been in quite moderate demand within the range of from $4 75@$5 75 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 385 bbls., chiefly at $5 30@$5 60 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been in good demand and firm at from $3 40@$4 25 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, mainly at $3 85@$4 25 for good to very choice, $3 85@$4 15 for Jersey, $4 20 for Calorie, and $4 75@$4 80 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 900 bbls., in lots....Corn-meal, in sacks, $1 50@$1 90 ⅌ 100 lbs.... Oat-meal selling moderately, in a jobbing way, at $6 75@$7 25 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite active, but unsettled as to values. Milwaukee Spring (Nos. 1 and 2) has been scarce and much wanted for export, with prices of No. 2 quoted about 1c. and of choice No. 1 about 2c. a bushel higher. Most other kinds of Spring Wheat have been depressed, and toward the close quoted 1c. a bushel cheaper under more urgent offerings of stock and a moderate inquiry from shippers as well as from millers, though the very latest dealings indicate rather more steadiness. Winter Wheat has been in better supply, and quoted lower and irregular in price. The demand from export buyers has been less active, and from millers more animated, the latter calling more noticeably for the better grades of Amber and of White at the ruling quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 289,000 bushels at $1 23@$1 30 for poor to very choice No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 28¼@$1 30 for prime to very choice Duluth and Milwaukee stock; $1 21@$1 23 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, mostly at $1 22 for very good and $1 23 for choice, afloat, and $1 21@$1 21½ for good to prime, in store; $1 23 for choice, in store, (part of a boat-load;) $1 16@$1 17 for No. 2 Northwest Spring, closing at about $1 16 for average stock, afloat; $1 15@$1 16 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 10½@$1 12 for No. 3 Spring, mainly at $1 10½ for Chicago; $1 10@$1 26 for ungraded Spring; $1 15@$1 24 for poor to prime New Red Western; $1 24@$1 27 for New Amber do.; $1 27@$1 40 for New White do., chiefly at $1 33@$1 38 for No. 1 to very choice Michigan, afloat, and $1 26 for choice new Amber Tennessee.... Corn has been in good request, partly on speculative account, and under comparatively limited offerings of stock has been quite firm in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 173,000 bushels at 84c.@85c. for fair to strictly prime Mixed Western, afloat, chiefly at 84¾c.@85c. for the better qualities; 83½c.@84c. for good to prime Mixed Western, in store, mostly at 83½c.@83¾c. for good average stock; 85c.@86c. for Yellow Western, car stock; and 90c.@95c., chiefly 92c.@94c. for White do....Rye dull, within the range of 87½c.@90c. for ordinary to good new car-lots, with choice held higher....Barley quiet and irregular....Barley-malt dull and unsettled in price; 1,500 bushels new two-rowed State, deliverable at Yonkers, sold at $1 10 ⅌ bushel....New Oats have been in very good demand and quoted about 1c. a bushel higher in price. Prime stock, especially White, very scarce; sales have been reported since our last of 83,000 bushels at 52c.@56c. for poor to strictly prime New Mixed Western, mainly at 54c.@55½c. for fair to prime samples; 55c. for New do. do., (No. 2 Toledo,) to arrive soon; 54c.@57c. for ordinary to about prime New White Western, chiefly at 56c.@57c. for fair to about prime samples. Also, 20,000 bushels New No. 2 Chicago, seller September, at 55c. ⅌ bushel....Feed has been moderately sought after, within the range of $19@$32 ⅌ ton.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been in rather more request since our last, with old crop shipping stock, poor to prime, quoted at 65c.@75c., and the range of retailing qualities at from 80c.@$1 12½ ⅌ 100 lbs. Clover Hay, 50c.@65c. New crop Hay has been in demand within the range of 60c.@$1 for the various qualities. There has been a moderate inquiry noted for Straw, with Oat quoted at from 50c.@60c., and Rye at 45c.@70c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been in moderate request, and held with firmness. Sales, 1,400 Dry Bogota, 1,000 Dry Western, and 500 Wet-salted Texas on private terms. The stock in first hands to-day was 200,100 Hides and 1,376 bales do., (against 167,400 Hides and 583 bales do. same time last year.)

HOPS—A very moderate call has been noted for supplies within the previous range. American, new, good to very choice, quoted at 20c.@30c.; American, new, low to fair, 10c.@15c.; Yearlings, 13c.@20c.; Olds, 8c.@10c.; Bavarians, (genuine,) 20c.@25c.; Bavarians, (patent,) 18c.@22c.; English, 18c.@22c.; Belgians, (nominal,) 12c.@17c.; Californians, 20c.@27½c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet but steady to-day; 40 hhds. Porto Rico were purchased, for jobbing purposes, at 55c. ⅌ gallon. Some arrivals have been reported, adding 380 puncheons Fajardo and 140 hhds. Martinique to the available supply as yet unsold; also a cargo of 214 hhds. and 33 bbls. Havana, which was imported by a refiner. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining, (50 test,) 41½c.; Grocery do. at 43c.@48c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 36c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 43c.@70c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 44c.@47½c.; Demerara, 38c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 75c.@82½c., the latter for fancy. Jobbing trade moderate.

NAVAL STORES—Resin firm and in good demand; sales, 2,250 bbls. Strained at $2 25; 500 bbls. good Strained and low No. 2 at $2 30; and 500 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4@$5 ⅌ 280 lbs....Tar and Pitch about as last quoted on a quiet market....Spirits Turpentine has been in fair request on the steady basis of 35c. for merchantable, with sales reported of 510 bbls.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, quiet on the basis of 5⅛c. ⅌ gallon....Refined quoted at 12⅛c.@12¼c., here, and 12c. at Philadelphia, for early delivery, on a slow movement....Refined, in cases, in some request on the basis of 17¼c. for regular shipping brands.... City Naphtha, 10c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held with more firmness on rather more demand; sales for early delivery of 100 bbls. Western Mess at $22 75, with prime Mess quoted at $22. And for forward delivery of Western Mess, 1,000 bbls. October deliveries at $22 75, closing at $22 75@$22 80, with September options quoted at $22 60@$22 75....Dressed Hogs have been rather more sought after, with corn fed quoted at 9⅜c.@9⅝c., and grass fed at 8¾c.@9c....Cut-meats have been in less request at somewhat easier rates. Sales of 500 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 8c.; 600 Smoked Shoulders at 9c.@9¼c.; 900 Pickled Hams at 13¼c.@13½c.; 500 Smoked Hams at 15c.; 7,000 lbs. Rib Bellies, in bulk, on private terms, with light averages quoted at 12c. asked; and 40 bxs. Clear Bellies, 12 lbs., at 13½c....Bacon dull, with sales of 90 bxs. City Long Clear at 12¼c.@12½c.; Long and Short Clear, Winter deliveries, at 9¾c....Lard has been in rather more demand, but unsettled and weak as to values, though closing somewhat steadier. Sales have been reported since our last, for early delivery, of 250 tcs. Western Steam at 14 11-16c., closing at about 14⅝c.@14 11-16c., 90 tcs. City do. at 14c., quoted at 14c.@14¼c.; and for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 2,000 tcs. September options, at 14 9-16c.@14¾c., closing at 14½c.@14⅝c., and 2,500 tcs., seller six months, at 11¾c.@11 13-16c., closing at 11 13-16c.@11⅞c., with seller's option remainder of the year quoted at 11⅞c....Beef in moderate request within our range. We quote job lots at from $12@$13 50 for Plain Mess; $13 50@$15 for Extra Mess; $20@$21 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 for India Mess; $24@$25 for Extra do., ⅌ tierce.... Beef Hams, $26 for best Summer-cured Western; sales, 70 bbls....Butter has been in more liberal supply, and less firm in price on a moderate demand within the range, on firkins, tubs, and pails, from 25c.@35c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 35c.@38c. for extra choice; 21c.@26c. for ordinary to choice Western, and 27c.@30c. for fancy do....Cheese has been in good request partly for export, at about steady prices. We quote: State Factory, fair to very fancy, 11¼c.@14c., chiefly at 12¼c.@13½c. for good to choice, and 13¾c.@14c. for fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@13c.; Western, 6c.@13c. ⅌ lb.

SALT—Has been moderately sought after at former figures, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 05@$1 15; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85 from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 25c.@28c.

SKINS—The demand has been fair for most kinds on a firm basis as to values. We quote Deer thus: Honduras, 67½c.; Vera Cruz, 70c.; Guatemala, 70c.; Sisal, 67½c.; Central America, 61c.@66c.; Angostura, 52½c.; Para, 67½c.@70c.; Puerto Cabello, 60c.@62½c., currency, ⅌ lb.; Tampico Goat, 57½c.@60c.; Matamoras, 57½c.@60c.; Buenos Ayres, 47½c.@50c.; Payta, 50c.; Curacoa, 55½c.@57c.; Cape, 40c.@42c.; Madras, ⅌ skin, 48c.@50c.; Patna, 34c.@37½c., currency, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted firm, but have been quiet. Refiners have been operating rather cautiously. Sales have been made to-day of 740 hhds. and 18 bbls., including 258 hhds. refining stock, mostly Cuba, within the range of 7⅝c.@8⅜c.; 482 hhds. Centrifugal on private terms, and 18 bbls. Curacoa at 8c. Other sales were rumored, but without reliable particulars. We quote fair Refining at 8⅛c.; good do. at 8⅜c.; prime do. at 8½c.; fair to very choice Grocery do. at 8½c.@9⅜c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅞c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅝c.@9½c.; Manila bags, 7⅝c.@8c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@8c.; Melado, 5¼c.@6¾c. Refined Sugars have been fairly active, with Crushed quoted at 11c.; Powdered at 10⅞c.; Granulated at 10⅞c.; A's at 10c.@10½c., and Yellow at 8¾c.@9⅞c., ⅌ lb., showing a further partial advance.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been purchased to the extent of equal to 185,000 lbs., fair to strictly choice, within the range of 8c.@8½c. ⅌ lb.; market firm....Of Stearine 40 tcs. choice Western sold at 17¾c., with best City quoted at 18c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Advanced to $1 03@$1 04, closing at $1 04 ⅌ gallon; sales, 425 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The feature of the market, to-day, has been the activity in Grain freights, on berth, especially by steam, for Liverpool, opening at rather easier rates, but closing stronger. The offerings of other produce were moderate, mostly of Provisions, Flour, and Oil Cake, for British ports, at about late figures. Cotton was moving slowly, and there was very little call for accommodation on the berth for the Continental or Mediterranean ports. The chartering business was light, but ship-owners seemed rather more confident in their views, refusing to make any further concessions, and, in instances, claiming some advance on late low quotations. There was a moderate inquiry for tonnage suited to the Petroleum and Grain trade, but the bids were unsatisfactory to ship-owners, and negotiations were making slow progress. The reports from the outports are of general dullness and low rates, the Deal trade from provincial ports for the United Kingdom forming the only important business, and this, too, on a moderate scale within the previous range....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 128,000 bushels Grain, including 40,000 bushels at 4¾d.; 56,000, bushels at 5d. and 32,000 bushels at 5¼d. ⅌ bushel, closing with the latter rate bid; 8,750 bxs. Cheese at 25s.@30s.; 175 pks. Butter and 875 bxs. Bacon at 25s.; 75 tons Fustic at 15s. ⅌ ton. Also, a British bark, 432 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Naphtha at 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. And two British ships, 1,306 and 1,026 tons, and two British barks, 821 and 676 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, (as chartered previous to arrival,) on the basis of 80s.@85s., now above the market rates....For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; 24,000 bushels Wheat at 6½d. ⅌ bushel; 2,000 bbls. Oil-cake at 2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; and by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain (relet room) at 6d. ⅌ bushel, and 4,500 bxs. Cheese, via Southampton, chiefly at 45s. ⅌ ton. Also a British ship, 1,122 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; 1,650 bxs. Cheese, and 35 tons Provisions, at 25s.@27s. 6d. ⅌ ton, and 3,000 bushels Grain on private terms....For Cork and orders, a bark, with about 3,600 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 5s. 6d. ⅌ quarter; Grain tonnage from New-York quoted nominally at [illegible]....For Bremen, by steam, 3,400 [illegible] 300 pks. Merchandise, at equal to current rates....For Oporto, an American brig, 289 tons, hence, with about 16,000 bushels Wheat, at 16c. ⅌ bushel....For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian bark, 532 tons, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d. and 5s. 9d. ⅌ bbl....For Gibraltar direct, by sail, 50 cases Tobacco, on private terms, quoted at about 13c....For Malta, by sail, 50 hhds. Virginia Tobacco on private terms....For Constantinople and Odessa, an Austrian bark, 553 tons, hence with general cargo, including 10,000 cases Petroleum at 25c., and Resin, Spirits Turpentine, &c., on private terms....For Rio Janeiro, a brig with Flour from Baltimore, reported at $1 10 ⅌ bbl. and primage....For Port-au-Prince, a British schooner, 138 tons, with Lumber, from Annapolis, N. S., at $8, gold, and primage....For Aux Cayes and back to New-York, an American schooner, 116 tons, with general cargo at $1,650, part gold.... For Matanzas, an American brig, 245 tons, (now here,) with railroad ties from Fernandina at 50c. each.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1874.

There was an extremely dull trade in live stock on this forenoon. The arrivals on sale were generally coarse and not in ripe condition for slaughter. Beeves sold from 9c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weights from 5 cwt. to 8½ cwt., on 55 lbs. to 59 lbs. net. Milch Cows, in single lots, sold from $30@$65 ⅌ head. Grass Calves sold from 4½c.@6c. ⅌ lb.; also, from $6@$10 ⅌ head. Smooth quality Veals, 8c.@9c. ⅌ lb. Coarse quality Bulls, on live weight, at $3 30 ⅌ cwt. Sheep sold, in small lots, from 4¾c.@6¼c. ⅌ lb. Lambs, also in small lots, from 6½c.@8c. ⅌ lb. Bucks at 4c. ⅌ lb. Live Hogs from 7c., scant, @ 7½c. ⅌ lb. City Dressed not changed since our last quotations; extreme range, 8¾c.@9¾c. ⅌ lb.

SALES.

At One Hundredth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 215 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 106 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 103 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 144 good Illinois Steers from 11¾c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., strong; 47 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. S. Moses sold for self 16 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. W. Siegel sold for self 138 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 60 fair Missouri Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt. H. Meyer sold for self 60 fair Missouri Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for T. & J. Goff 159 good Kentucky Steers from 12¼c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; this drove was not quite sold off at noon. The herds forwarded by Morris, Waixels & Co. were sold as follows: M. Goldschmidt had on sale 132 Illinois Steers; sold 16 head on private terms. M. Louterbach sold 37 fair Iowa Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; held on sale 43 Iowa Steers. S. Schuster sold 90 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; D. Waixel sold 102 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. strong; held on sale 112 Illinois Steers. F. Sannels sold 65 fair Illinois Steers from 11¼c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. strong.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—T. Kirby sold 5 Sheep, weight 480 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 11 Sheep, weight 1,110 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 31 Lambs, weight 1,810 lbs., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 39 Lambs, weight 2,430 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 146 Lambs, weight 8,770 lbs., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.; 42 Lambs, weight 2,900 lbs., at 7⅜c. ⅌ lb.; 132 Lambs, weight 8,960 lbs., at 7½c. ⅌ lb.; 5 Bulls, weight 4,220 lbs., at $3 30 ⅌ cwt.; 5 Grass Calves, weight 1,550 lbs., at 4¼c. ⅌ lb.; 3 Grass Calves, weight 450 lbs. at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 4 Veals, weight 470 lbs., at 9c. ⅌ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 71 Ohio Sheep, weight 5,630 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 102 Ohio Sheep, weight 8,470 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 11 Canada Sheep, weight 1,230 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 37 State Sheep, weight 3,630 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 46 State Lambs, weight 2,740 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 46 State Lambs, weight 2,980 lbs., at 7⅜c. ⅌ lb.; 56 State Lambs, weight 3,600 lbs., at 7⅝c. ⅌ lb.; 45 State Lambs, weight 3,270 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 340 Canada Lambs, weight 22,840 lbs., at 7½c. ⅌ lb.; 12 Grass Calves, weight 2,670 lbs., at 4¼c. ⅌ lb.; 64 Grass Calves, at $7 75 ⅌ head; 64 Grass Calves, at $8 ⅌ head; 35 Grass Calves, at $9 ⅌ head; 66 Grass Calves, at $10 ⅌ head.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—Telleff & Co. sold 1 grass Calf, weight 270 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 3 Grass Calves, weight 490 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 3 Grass Calves, weight 610 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 16 Grass Calves at $6 ⅌ head, 8 Grass Calves at $7 ⅌ head, 72 grass Calves at $8 75 ⅌ head, 54 grass Calves at $9 12 ⅌ head; 1 Buck, weight 60 lbs., at 4c. ⅌ lb.; 7 Sheep, weight 655 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 39 Lambs, weight 1,710 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 27 Lambs, weight 1,660 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb. Judd & Buckingham sold 247 Sheep, weight 19,430 lbs., at 4¾c. ⅌ lb.; 233 Sheep, weight 19,530 lbs., at 4⅞c. ⅌ lb.; 255 State Lambs, weight 15,100 lbs., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; held on sale 1 car of Sheep. P. Lerch sold 452 Sheep, weight 39,670 lbs., at 4⅞c. ⅌ lb.; 226 Sheep, weight 19,830 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; both lots were coarse Ohio Sheep. J. N. Pidcock held on sale 1 car of Kentucky Lambs. T. H. Reid sold 53 Ohio Hogs, weight 8,840 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb., scant; 40 State Hogs, weight 11,830 lbs., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.; 41 choice State Hogs, weight 12,000 lbs., at 7½c. ⅌ lb. At Harsimus Cove J. N. Pidcock sold 92 Indiana Sheep, weight 104 lbs. ⅌ head, at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 89 Indiana Sheep, weight 105 lbs. ⅌ head, at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 36 Ohio Lambs, weight 60 lbs. ⅌ head, at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 211 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 61 lbs. ⅌ head, at 7¼c. ⅌ lb. Judd & Buckingham sold, for week ending Sept. 2, 1874, 6,727 Sheep and Lambs. Sheep ranged from 4¾c.@5¾c. ⅌ lb., average ⅌ head $5 10. Lambs ranged from 6c.@7½c. ⅌ lb.; average ⅌ head $5 07.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Aug. 31, 1874—671 head of Horned Cattle, 10,999 Sheep and Lambs, 837 Veals and Calves, 4,336 Hogs, 16 Horses—all on transit to New-York City, save the Horned Cattle.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at One Hundredth Street Yards—1,731 head of Horned Cattle, 5 Cows, 270 Veals and Calves, 97 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for yesterday and to-day—3,919 Sheep and Lambs, 3 Cows, 23 Bulls, 899 Veals and Calves.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth Street Hog Yards—8,637 Hogs, 156 Veals and Calves, 496 Sheep and Lambs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including 3 cars reported to arrive, were 1,054 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,599 head, or 447 cars, against 702 cars for the same time last week; the market was lively for good and medium Cattle at ⅛c. advance on last week's prices, common stock selling wild; about 2,000 head were disposed of; sales of 600 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,070 to 1,443 lbs., at $4 30@$6 75; 800 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 956 to 1,577 lbs., at $4 75@$7; 200 Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,238 to 1,428 lbs., at $6 25@$6 62½; 200 head Texas Steers, ranging from 880 to 1,000 lbs., at $4@$4 20; 21 head Cherokee Steers, averaging 902 lbs., at $4; 200 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 818 to 1,121 lbs., at $3 75@$5; 33 head Iowa Steers, averaging 884 lbs., at $3 12½; 125 Kentucky Steers, averaging 1,308 lbs., at $6 40. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 220 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 13,200 head, against 19,200 head for the same time last week. The market was active at ¼c.@½c. off on all grades from last week's prices. Sales of 2,500 head Western Sheep, ranging from 70 to 103 lbs., at $3 80@$5 25; 2,000 head Canada Lambs, ranging from 63 to 85 lbs., at $5 75@$6 50. Hogs—The receipts to-day were 1,800 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 12,200 head, against 12,000 head for the same time last week. The market was slow; Yorkers, $6@$6 57; heavy Hogs, $7@$7 75.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—Butter firm; sales of New-York State and Bradford County choice at 32c.@33c.; Western do., 25c.@27c.; do., fair to good, 23c.@24c.; common, 20c.@22c. Cheese firm at 14c.@14½c. for New-York State fancy; 13¼c.@13¾c. for do. prime; 12½c.@13½c. for Western prime; 10c.@11c. for half skims. Eggs strong at 24c.@25c. for State, New-Jersey, and Delaware; 22c.@23c. for Western extra. Quercitron Bark—No. 1 held at $37. Clover-seed sold at $10 50@$11 50 for old. Timothy steady at $3@$3 37½. Flax-seed sold at $2 05. Flour dull at $6@$7 50 for North-west Family Extra; $5 50@$6 75 for State, Indiana, and Ohio do.; $8@$8 50 for high grades. Wheat quiet but firm at $1 20@$1 22 for Red; $1 23@$1 25 for Amber; $1 37@$1 38 for White. Rye steady at 96c. Corn firmer at 87c.@88c. for Yellow; 86c.@86½c. for Mixed Western. Oats in improved demand; held higher at 53c.@55c. for White; 50c.@52c. for Mixed. Provisions quiet: Mess Pork sold at $24@$24 50; Beef Hams sold at 27c.; Smoked Hams, 16c.@17c.; do. Sides, 13¼c.@14c.; do. Shoulders, 9¾c.@10c. Hams in Pickle sold at 14¾c.@15c.; Pickled Sides, 12½c.@13c.; Salted Shoulders, 9¼c.@9⅜c. Lard sold at 14¾c.@15c. Petroleum firm at 12c. for Refined, spot, and during month; Crude unchanged. Whisky held at $1 03, in iron.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 2.—Flour nominal. Wheat steady; No. 1 Spring, 98c.; No. 2 do., 93¾c., cash; 93½c., September; No. 3 do., 90c.@90½c.; Rejected, 84c. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 68¾c.@68⅞c., cash or September; 69¼c.@69⅜c., October; Rejected, 68¼c.@68½c. Oats active and higher; No. 2, 41c., cash; 39¾c., September; Rejected, 39c.@40c. Rye firm and in fair demand; No. 2 at 76c. Barley in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Spring, 92c.@93c.; No. 3 do., 80c. Pork steady at $23, cash; $17 25 all the year. Lard quiet and unchanged; 15¼c., cash; 11⅜c., seller all the year. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky active and higher at 98c. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 3½c.@3¾c. On Open Board this afternoon Wheat advanced ¼c. Corn higher; sales at 69⅜c., cash and September; 69⅞c.@70c., October. Oats, 41¼c., cash and September. Receipts—Flour, 40,000 bbls.; Wheat, 92,000 bushels; Corn, 111,000 bushels; Oats, 31,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 7,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 176,000 bushels; Corn, 386,000 bushels; Oats, 29,000 bushels; Barley, 22,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 19,922 bushels; Wheat, 101,005 bushels; Corn, 124,466 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels; Rye, 6,000 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 86,923 bushels; Corn, 7,647 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 50,105 bushels; Corn, 127,475 bushels; Oats, 213,100 bushels. Canal Freights dull; Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 8c.; Oats, 5½c. Flour steady; sales, 1,200 bbls., on range; Western Spring, $6@$6 50; Bakers', $6 25@$7 50; Amber, $6 75@$7 25; White, $7 25@$8 50. Wheat dull; sales, 2,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 15; held Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 20@$1 22; do. No. 2 do., $1 08@$1 15; Red Winter, $1 15@$1 20. Corn active and advancing; sales, 90,000 bushels No. 2 Western, on the spot and to arrive, at 75½c.; 3,000 bushels do. at 76c., closing firm and strong, holders asking 77¾c. Oats dull; Western held at 48c. Rye nominal at 90c. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 80@$1 90; Western, $1 65@$1 75. Other articles unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.—Flour in improved demand and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1 22@$1 23 for No. 1 Red Western; $1 19@$1 21 for No. 2 do.; $1 07@$1 15 for Rejected do.; $1 20@$1 25 for Amber Western; $1 20@$1 30 for White Western; $1 20@$1 30 for Red Maryland; $1 33@$1 38 for Amber Maryland; $1 20@$1 30 for White Maryland. Corn quiet but firm at 94c.@97c. for White Southern; 83c. for Yellow do.; 80c. for Mixed Western. Oats steady and in good demand at unchanged prices. Rye quiet but firm at 85c.@90c. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet and heavy. Mess Pork, $24. Bulk Meats sold at 9c. for Shoulders; 12½c.@12¾c. for Clear Rib Sides. Bacon sold at 9¾c.@10c. for Shoulders; 13½c.@13¾c. for Clear Rib Sides. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 16½c.@17c. Lard sold at 15c. Butter—Western firm and unchanged. Coffee nominal. Petroleum dull and nominal; Crude, 4¾c.@4⅞c. Whiskey firmer at $1 03.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged; sales, 1,800 bbls. Wheat quiet; Old No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 26; New No. 1 White Michigan, $1 28. Corn higher; sales, 1,600 bushels at 79c.@80c. Corn-meal, $33 for Bolted and $32 for Unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $19; Ship-stuffs, $22; Middlings, $28, ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6¾c.; Corn, 6c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 25 to the Hudson; $3 25 to New-York. Lake Receipts—1,801,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—31,700 bushels Wheat, 902,000 feet Lumber. The amount of Grain on the canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tide-water, yesterday, at noon, comprising shipments from the former for thirteen days, and from the latter for nine days, was 1,226,000 bushels Wheat, 449,000 bushels Corn, and 88,800 bushels Oats.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—Flour quiet and weak; little doing. Wheat dull and unchanged at $1 05 for No. 2 Red Fall. Corn quiet but firm at 73c. for No. 2 Mixed delivered. Oats advanced and in fair demand at 43c.@45c. for No. 2, according to location. [illegible] Clear Sides. Lard steady at 10¾c., seller to March 1. Live Hogs firm and active for best Stockers at $4@$5; Yorkers, $6@$6 50; Bacon, $6 25@$6 75; Butchers', $7 25@$8. Cattle unchanged. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 6,500 Hogs, 2,000 Cattle. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—Wool—There is a steady demand for all kinds, and buyers are more anxious to secure desirable lots than for some weeks. The new clip of Fleece Wool is passing rapidly into the hands of consumers, and at the present rate of consumption stocks must become exhausted much earlier than for many years. For the next four months the supply of fine foreign Wool expected is very small, and it depends upon prices on this side if any considerable supplies are imported for some time to come, and the demand for Wool in Europe, and the better prices realized there attracting supplies to that quarter. The sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces have been at 53c.@57c. for choice XX and above; 52½c.@55c. for medium and X; 49c.@52c. for Michigan and Wisconsin; 55c.@60c. for Washed, Combing, and Delaine; 40c.@45c. for Unwashed. California Wool is firm, and continues in steady demand at 30c.@43c., very choice selling at 40c.@43c.

TOLEDO, Sept. 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; No. 1 White Wabash, $1 20; No. 3, $1 17½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 17½; Amber Michigan, cash and September, $1 08½; October, $1 11; No. 1 Red, $1 14½@$1 15; No. 2, $1 08½, spot; $1 08 September; $1 10 October; No. 3 Red, $1 03½; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 11. Corn firm and in fair demand; high Mixed, cash and September, 72½c.; October, 72c.; low Mixed, 72c.; no grade, 71c. Oats steady at 45c. for No. 1; 42½c. for No. 2, spot; 43¼c. September and October; 43½c. for Michigan; 46c. for White. Freights dull and nominal. Receipts—27,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—4,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 02; No. 2, 96⅞c., spot; 94⅝c., September; 93⅝c., October. Oats opened firmer; closed weak at the advance; No. 2, 41c. Corn quiet; No. 2 Mixed, 69c. Rye firmer and higher at 81c. for No. 1. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2 Spring, September, 94c.; No. 3, 82½c. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 4c.; to Oswego, 7c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 124,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 2.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn unchanged at 74c.@78c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 53c.@55c. Rye unchanged at 90c. Pork active and higher at $23 50. Bacon in fair demand and higher; Shoulders, 9⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¾c.@13⅞c.; Clear Sides, 14½c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14¾c.@15c.; Plain, 14c. Bulk Meats active and higher at 8⅞c. for Shoulders; 12⅞c. for Clear Rib Sides; 13¼c. for Clear Sides. Lard sold at 16½c. Whisky, 98c.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged at $4@$7 50. Corn dull at 90c. for White; no Yellow here. Oats dull; holders unwilling to make concessions; sales at 56c.@57c. Pork dull and nominal at $24 50. Lard quiet and unchanged at 16c.@17c. Bacon in fair demand and higher; Shoulders, 10¼c.@10½c.; Sides, 14¼c.@14¾c.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 2.—Wheat in fair demand and irregular; sales of No. 1 Red Winter at $1 12@$1 13; No. 2 Winter, $1 10. Corn firm and better; High Mixed, 77c.; Low Mixed, 76c.; in the car on the track, 73c.@74c. Oats firm and better; No. 1 State, 47c.; No. 2, 45c.; White, 48c. Petroleum unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 2.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 32c. Resin firm; $1 80 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 25 for Hard; $2 25 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $2 15.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

IT WILL pay you well to go THERE EVERY DAY.

Orders from the watering-places and any part of the country FILLED PROMPTLY.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., New-York.

During July and August this establishment will close on SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,

DESKS,

OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,

No. 103 Fulton st.,

NEW-YORK.

BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.

Fine Cylinder Desks.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS, SQUARE and Upright, are the best made; prices low for cash, or on installments. Catalogues mailed. Instruments rented until rent money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway.

WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. Catalogues mailed. Instruments to rent until rent-money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, New-York.

GROCERIES, &C.

BUTTER,

MANUFACTURED FROM BEEF FAT.

Having made a great improvement in the new method of manufacturing butter from beef fat, and having obtained a patent for the same, I am now ready for negotiations with any party, or parties, who desire to purchase licences for any given territory, or engage in manufacturing. W. E. ANDREW, (Patentee,) Office at the factory of ANDREW, TALLMAN & CO., Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247, East 56th st. Residence, No. 315 West 30th st., New-York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ETIENNE SAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Coudert Brothers, attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of March, 1874.
mh5-1aw6mTh* MARIE ADELE SAGE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. ECKHOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Mary Ann Eckhoff, No. 312 West 46th st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of April, 1874.
MARY ANN ECKHOFF, Executrix.
GUSTAVUS VOEGE, Executor.
ap9-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ARMSTRONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 19 Ferry street, in the City of New-York, on or before the ninth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of July, 1874.
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, } Executors.
CHARLES H. ISHAM, }
jy9-1aw6mTh*.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to S. T. Baker, No. 257 Front street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of March, 1874.
S. T. BAKER, } Executors.
CHRISTOPHER SCHWAB, }
mh12-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELINE E. SCHERMERHORN, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 68 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of September now next.—Dated, New-York the 18th day of March, 1874.
FREDERICK AUGUSTUS SCHERMERHORN, Executor, &c., of Adeline E. Schermerhorn, deceased.
mh19-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GARDINER SPRING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Shepherd Knapp, at the Mechanics' National Bank, No. 33 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of November next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of April, 1874.
ap30-1aw6mTh* SHEPHERD KNAPP, } Executors.
THOMAS PAYTON, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WESTERFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 474 Sixth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1874.
jy16-1aw6mTh* JAS. W. WESTERFIELD, } Executors.
JOHN BARBERIE, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED T. WELLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Gouverneur Rogers, No. 44 Pearl street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of March, 1874.
GOUVERNEUR ROGERS, Executor.
SARAH E. WELLER, Executrix.
mh12-1aw6mTh

DIVIDENDS.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Special Notice to Holders of Income Bonds.

Owing to the fact that the comparatively small outstanding remainder of the Income Bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD are scattered widely throughout the country, and as the holders may not, in many cases, have seen the notice offering the SINKING FUND BONDS in exchange for them, the Directors have decided to extend the period for making such exchange until Sept. 15.

The Directors are moved to this course by the fact that the very large amount of conversions already effected renders it probable that all the holders will desire to make the exchange when they become aware of the company's offer.

The SINKING FUND BONDS, yielding eight per cent. interest, are offered in exchange at the rate of six of these bonds for five of the Income Bonds; and the fact that the new bonds will shortly become a First Mortgage upon nearly 10,000,000 acres of the company's lands, and are now a Mortgage upon the Road, its Franchises and Equipment, subject to the First Mortgage and Government Lien, gives the new Bonds an advantage over the old which the Directors are persuaded the remainder of the Income Bondholders will recognize, as more than three-fourths of them, in amount, have already done.

Exchanges can be made or information obtained at the

Office of the Company

IN BOSTON,

Or at

MORTON BLISS & CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY,

DREXEL BUILDING,

Or at the

President's Office, 23 Nassau st.,

SIDNEY DILLON, President.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN Southern Railway Co.

Second Mortgage

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.

INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.

FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York,

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

ANDREWS, MACKAY & CO

No. 14 Wall st., New-York.

ANDREWS & CO., Paris,

Commercial and Travelers' Credits.

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL

First Mortgage Bonds.

About $100,000 on Main Lines at 90 and interest.

For sale by

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

NO. 59 WALL ST.

FIRST-CLASS WESTERN

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

No. 25 Nassau st.

PEEKSKILL SEVEN PER CENT.

WATER BONDS,

DUE IN 1904,

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL A. MORAN,

NO. 40 WALL ST.

NORTH BRITISH

AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

OFFICE OF GROESBECK & KITCHEN,

BROKERS,

NO. 18 WALL ST.,

New-York, Sept. 1, 1874.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of GROESBECK & KITCHEN for the transaction of a general commission business in stocks, bonds, and gold.

ERNEST GROESBECK.
WM. K. KITCHEN, Jr.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM ST., New-York, Aug. 22, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company for the election of Directors, and transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company, in Toledo, Ohio, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874. The stock transfer books will close at the close of business on Saturday, Sept. 5, and remain closed until Thursday, Oct. 8.
J. D. COX, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—Proposals for the sale of twenty (20) consolidated mortgage bonds to the Trustees of the sinking fund will be received at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, until 5th September, 1874, at 12 o'clock M. Proposals will be directed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company Trustees. R. G. ROLSTON, President Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY COMPANY, OF MICHIGAN. COUPON NOTICE.

The coupons on the Eight per Cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway Company of Michigan, due Sept. 1, 1874, will be paid on presentation at the Mechanics' National Bank, No. 33 Wall st. New-York, Sept. 1, 1874. H. C. POTTER, Treas.

NORTHERN PACIFIC AND BONDS OF other defaulting railroads bought and sold. Draw sight and time bills of exchange. Interest allowed on deposits. LIVINGSTON & CO., Bankers, 10 Pine st.

10 PER CENT. GUARANTEED, FIRST mortgage loans on improved Iowa farms. Reference and full information sent on application. UNDERWOOD & CLARK, Muscatine, Iowa.

PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND BONDHOLDERS who wish the payment of their interest are invited to address J. J. B., Post Office Box No. 4,890 New-York.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DANCING.

[illegible]

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 3, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—WHAT SHOULD SHE DO?—Mr. Fisher, Mr. Clarke, Miss Davenport, Miss Jewett.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—PAUL PRY—OFF THE LINE—Principal character by Mr. Toole.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—JANE EYRE—Miss Thompson, Miss Morant, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Morris.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—BELLE LAMAR—Mr. J. McCullough and Miss Randolph.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BRIDE OF ABYDOS—Mr. Wheelock, Miss Burke, and Miss Safford.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA TIMBALE D'ARGENT—Mlle. Aimée, Mlle. Minelly, M. Dubouchet, and M. Debeer.

BOWERY THEATRE.—FRENCH SPY—THE BOY AVENGER—Mlle. Ravel, Mr. Fayette.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Mme. Violette Picaut and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

ROBINSON HALL.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Mlle. Delaceur and others. Matinée at 2:30.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum....3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum....2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

When the Democrats of Ohio declared themselves in favor of repudiation it was evident that that would be the principal issue in the approaching canvass. The Republican Convention yesterday took up this issue by "denouncing all forms of open or covert repudiation," and by giving in their adherence to the law of March 19, 1869, providing for the payment of the bonds in gold—an act, it will be remembered, which was condemned by the Democrats. Since the issue has been raised, we are glad that it is thus promptly met, and we have no doubt as to what the result will be before the people. As to specie payments, there is not a great deal to be said in favor of the Republican platform on the score of courage or distinctness. It advocates restoring our paper money to a specie standard without shock to the business interests of the country. What we must make up our minds to, however, is that our paper "money" is only money by act of Congress; that in reality it is promises to pay; that the only way to pay these is with coin; and that the only way to get coin in the long run is by taxation. The Ohio Republicans, however, are far ahead of their opponents, who are not only repudiationists, but who would replace the national bank notes by government notes. They have the advantage also in this canvass of being able to point to an exceptionally honorable administration of the State Government by Republican officers.

In Vermont there seems to be no change in politics, if we may judge from the election returns, now complete enough to indicate what the final result must be. The State has gone Republican by a majority ranging above 11,000, which, as compared with the vote of 1872, indicates no material deviation in the political complexion of the State. The interest centred in the contest in the Second Congressional District, where Hon. LUKE P. POLAND has been defeated by D. C. DENNISON, as far as heard from. DENNISON was warmly supported by a large element in the Republican Convention, which subsequently nominated POLAND. DENNISON's friends then bolted, and brought him out as an independent candidate. The Democratic candidate was CHARLES N. DAVENPORT, but he refused to run; he has, however, received a pretty large vote, though not enough to prevent DENNISON from securing a clear majority over all other candidates, so far as the returns are received.

We have frequently had occasion to point out the dangers of extending the action of Governments, without grave cause, to private affairs. A minor instance of these is to be noticed in Kansas, where Gov. OSBORNE has summoned an extra session of the Legislature to authorize aid to be given to the inhabitants of the counties ravaged by the grasshoppers. But the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, on the one hand, who has been collecting information from all parts of the State, declares that the distress, which is yet in anticipation, can be relieved without State aid. On the other hand, Gov. OSBORNE is accused of unnecessarily injuring the State in discouraging immigration by an exaggerated representation of the injury done by the grasshoppers.

In the California papers we notice a funny bandying of epithets, which, unwittingly, illustrates something of the humbug practiced by so-called leaders of Grangers and working men. In the dispute that was aroused by the proposition to discharge the Professor of Agriculture in the University of California, one WINN, who claims to be President of the Mechanics' State Council, and something or another in the State [illegible] One of the Regents of the University publicly branded WINN as a demagogue who had not done an honest day's work for seventeen years. The person thus characterized retorted by saying that a demagogue was "a leader of the people," which he was, and which the aforesaid Regent was not. The other part of the indictment was evaded. This definition of an obnoxious title is not the popular one; and it is admirably fitted to some of the so-called leaders of the working men on this side of the Continent. The men who do the talking are almost always the drones in the hive.

It appears that the visit of the British fleet to San José de Guatemala was not connected with the attitude of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul MAGEE on the question of indemnity. Mr. MAGEE, it will be recollected, was publicly whipped by order of Col. GONZALES, a bravo commanding at San José. GONZALES was shot by some California passengers who soon after arrived in port, but lived to be tried by court-martial and sentenced to five years' imprisonment and hard labor. MAGEE was offered a handsome sum by the Guatemala Government in indemnity of his injuries; but, recognizing the blamelessness of the Government, he magnanimously declined any money reparation. The British Government, accordingly, is left without anything more than the formal apology of the Guatemala Government, and it is supposed that the fleet has been ordered to the port where the outrage was committed, in order to make a formidable demonstration and compel a more public acknowledgment of the enormity of the insult that had been perpetrated on the British flag.

The falling off in German immigration during the month of August was at a rate less than that which had previously prevailed. Up to Aug. 1 the falling off was from 67,334 to 28,243, or 58 per cent. Up to Sept. 1 the falling off is from 73,724 to 31,779, or 56 per cent. The change is slight, and may possibly not be permanent, but it is perceptible, and from the experience the country has had of German immigrants, the apparent improvement in their numbers is matter for congratulation.

A decision of some importance was announced by Judge BLATCHFORD yesterday in a bankrupt case. It was to the effect that when the assets of a bankrupt fail to reach fifty per cent. of the claims proved against the estate, he cannot have a discharge unless by the consent of a majority in number and value of his creditors. This was the provision of the act of 1868—Jan. 27—and the court holds that it has not been modified by subsequent legislation. If we are not mistaken, a different view was taken in Congress, when amendments were under consideration last session.

THE SPECTATOR ON AMERICAN POLITICS.

"The *Times* correspondent in Philadelphia telegraphs (Aug. 20) a fact which may prove of great moment in American history. The Republican Convention of Pennsylvania has refused by a heavy majority to accept Gen. GRANT as President for the third time, and has recommended Mr. J. F. HARTRANFT, now Governor of the State. As Pennsylvania holds the balance in the Republican Party, this amounts to a rejection of the President as candidate in November, 1875, and will compel him, if he desires a third term, to accept the Democrat nomination. To secure this he must swerve toward the Democrat side, a movement which, as we have endeavored to show elsewhere, may involve lamentable results, perhaps an outbreak of social war in the South, which is becoming honeycombed with associations, white and black, preparing to resort to arms. The decision, of course rests with the West, and apprehension is as yet premature; but we fear that Gen. GRANT wishes for the Presidency, that the Civil Rights bill is lost, and that the tendency at Washington during 1875 will be to conciliate the devotees of State rights."

"If he (Gen. GRANT) cannot secure support from one party he will turn to the other, or rely, as Mr. LINCOLN did on his second nomination, on the will of the majority at large. Whether this intention is fairly imputed to the President we shall scarcely know till August, 1875, but it is widely believed, is supported by many known facts, and is in no way inherently improbable. If it is correct, then the nomination of next year will exercise an almost irresistible influence over the fate of the South. If Gen. GRANT is nominated by the Republicans he will, we may well presume, continue his present policy—let the contending parties fight it out at the ballot-boxes without interference, but, when needful, employ the army to maintain material order—the very best policy which, for the time, the General Government can pursue. If, however, the Republicans reject him, as appears likely from the vote of the Philadelphia Convention, given this week against him, and the Democrats, who have as yet no other candidate who is equally known to the people, accept him, it will be nearly impossible for the President to maintain his present position. Even if he remains unchanged, he must employ Democrat agents, must favor Democrat States, and must yield to the general idea of the party, which is to support State rights, to confine political power to white men, and to employ the national army only on foreign work."

We make the above quotations from the London *Spectator* of Aug. 22. We have more than once reminded our readers of the fact that, among all the newspapers in England, there is not one which adhered so earnestly to the Northern cause during the rebellion as the *Spectator*. It never wavered for a single moment; it lost a great deal of money by its persistence in advocating what was unquestionably the unpopular side at that time; and its conductors—Mr. MEREDITH TOWNSEND and Mr. R. H. HUTTON, two men of very great power and ability—fought almost single-handed against a storm of prejudice which might well have shaken any writers less firm in their convictions, and less guided by conscientious belief and principle, than they were. For this reason, if for no other, the remarks of the *Spectator* on American affairs are always entitled to attention.

In the above extracts, our readers will at once detect several serious mistakes. The *Spectator* follows the course of American politics very closely, and it is the last paper in the world which would willfully misrepresent any phase of them. But, to use a homely saying, it has now got hold of the wrong end of the stick. Its picture of what is going on here reminds us of a blurred photograph—the features of the man or the landscape may be there, but they are not recognizable. The error of supposing that the nomination and election for the Presidency will take place in 1875 is doubtless merely the result of an oversight, but we cannot help thinking that it has materially helped to mislead the *Spectator* in its interpretation of current events here. The whole series of suppositions as to what Gen. GRANT and the Republican Party are likely to do seems to us to be based upon a complete misconception of American politics. We may briefly point out the leading points in this misconception.

The nomination of Gen. HARTRANFT by the Republican Convention of Pennsylvania is not of nearly so much consequence as the *Spectator* supposes, and it is wrong in thinking that Pennsylvania "holds the balance in the Republican Party." Pennsylvania exercises a very important influence, and there is a sort of proverb that as "Pennsylvania goes so goes the Union;" but the fate of the Republican Party does not rest absolutely upon the decision of this single State. It leads the way, in point of time, in the Fall elections, and consequently its vote is anxiously looked for by both parties in a Presidential year. Its decision settles many waverers, and brings down many cautious men from the fence. People are apt to go in droves, and the election in Pennsylvania is usually accepted, and with reason, as an indication of the direction in which public opinion is running. Hence the great interest which is always manifested in its decision. But the State does not "hold the balance," for the Presidential election could have been won without it, as the returns will easily convince the *Spectator*. This year it has done nothing important—certainly it has not made or unmade any Presidential candidate. If there are any "third term" men in the Republican Party, they will not give up their intentions because, two years before the conflict, the Republican Convention of Pennsylvania passed a resolution recommending the Governor of their State as a candidate for the Presidency. That resolution, in fact, is of no importance whatever in a political sense, although it deserves to be taken note of by advocates of the "third term" proposal.

The course taken by this convention, says the *Spectator*, will compel Gen. GRANT, if he desires a renomination, to "swerve toward the Democrat side," and a long train of evils is predicted as the result of that step. The tendency at Washington during 1875 will be to "conciliate the devotees of State rights;" there may be an "outbreak of social war in the South," and so on. We do not think any of these events are likely to happen. Above all, the *Spectator* is mistaken in supposing that the South is "becoming honeycombed with associations, white and black, preparing to resort to arms." Local disturbances have occurred in several States during the last few months, but they have not had their origin in any organized movement, nor are they the result of deep-laid schemes. We must all admit that the "Southern problem" is not yet solved. There are angry feelings at the South, between both black and white; and that anger is being fanned by demagogues of all kinds, and, we may add, of all parties. Now and then, in a town or village, the white men attack the negroes, or the negroes attack the white men, and we generally find it rather difficult to get at the true cause of the fray. A great deal of lying is done on both sides after such brawls. The white citizen has never reconciled himself to the political power exercised by the negro since the war, and his soreness constantly shows itself in some form or other. Moreover, the negro has been more prosperous as a general rule in the South since 1865 than the white, and this prosperity is not always due to his superior energy and industry. Notably it has not been so in South Carolina. Perhaps if the editors of the *Spectator* could make a journey through the principal Southern States, they would understand the disaffection which exists there, without finding it necessary to trace it to far-reaching political causes. Doubtless there *are* political causes at work, but we are inclined to believe that social difficulties are at the bottom of most of those occasional outbreaks of violence which the *Spectator* is always disposed to regard as extremely serious.

As for the intrigues imputed to Gen. GRANT, we can only say, in the absence of positive information, that they seem to us very improbable. We do not think he is going to pay court to the Democratic Party, or that the Democratic Party will make him their candidate in 1876. To be sure, the first contingency is much more improbable than the second. The Democratic Party would accept anybody whom they thought likely to win the election. After their astonishing performance in 1872, when they nominated their bitterest foe as their candidate, it would be ridiculous to suppose that they would turn up their noses at Gen. GRANT if Gen. GRANT would go over to them. But speculations on remote events, and probabilities remoter still, cannot be of any service either to the *Spectator* or ourselves. We might as well try to decide whether we shall be alive or not in 1876, and what we shall be doing on a given day. No such combinations as those upon which the *Spectator* dwells are at present even thought of in this country. If any of Gen. GRANT's friends hope to see him elected a third time, the *Spectator* may depend upon it that they expect to succeed in and through the Republican Party. And the Democrats probably wish at present to find a candidate inside their own party, their appetite for "boiled crow" having been thoroughly appeased by the ample feast on that nutritious article of diet which they enjoyed with HORACE GREELEY in 1872.

"HOME RULE" IN LOUISIANA.

Southern Democrats as a class have always been distinguished for an imprudent degree of impetuousness. They have never been able to understand the political diplomacy that conceals a programme of violence under specious and high-sounding phrases, and waits for the ripe hour of success to throw the mask aside. The colder Northern intellect would have preferred to talk and plot treason long after the date of the embarrassing episode of Fort Sumter, could the impulsive Southern mind have been restrained from jumping too rapidly to conclusions. Even now, there is a considerable section of the Southern Democracy which has learned nothing from adversity—not even dissimulation. The gentlemen of the Manhattan Club have taken considerable pains to impress upon them that all they have got to do is to inscribe "home rule" upon their banners and wait till that truly great principle has received the indorsement of the people of the United States in the next Presidential election. After that, they can set about adapting this plastic phrase to what they conceive to be the special necessities of their own case. If they think it a convenient synonym for a "white man's government" and a forcible suppression of negro voting, that is their own affair, as of course, after the great "indorsement" of 1876, the habit of "running to Washington with every little local difficulty" will be resolutely frowned down.

Unfortunately there are a number of inconsiderate people in the South who cannot have a principle inscribed upon their banners without straightway proceeding to act upon it. These inconvenient persons chafe under the sluggish progress of events, and refuse to wait for problematical indorsements. The "moral effect of home rule" may be very edifying jargon for the Manhattan Club, but in the northern parishes of Louisiana, if it means anything, it is that Northern settlers, who are also Republicans, are to be sent about their business, being either hung, shot, or expelled the State, and that the people who have a prescriptive right to be very much at home in that part of the Union are to be free to apply the suasion of the bullet and the rope to the colored persons who refuse to come to a "better understanding" on the subject of voting the Democratic ticket. The progress of the Coushatta troubles, as narrated by sympathetic observers on the spot is an excellent illustration of what "home rule" is likely to become in the hands of the White League. Given a parish having the not uncommon distinction of possessing a considerable excess of negro over white population, of course, it follows that the whites who are not Republicans live in hourly fear for their lives, the naturally sanguinary character of the negro race being daily on the increase, and their fondness for possessing double-barreled shot-guns having lately developed in a most extraordinary manner. Forbearance ceases to be a virtue after one of the most reputable citizens of the parish has been fired at by two "notorious and desperate negroes." It is true that the contents of four barrels of two terrible implements of destruction, contrived to miss the reputable citizen, who was probably out of range. But trustworthy witnesses are ready to swear that he had a most providential escape, and it becomes clear to all earnest Democrats that they have had a terrible warning of the fate in store for them.

On the principles of "home rule," as interpreted by the White League, the first thing to be done is to visit with condign punishment the firing of those venerable double-barreled shot-guns. A cluster of negro cabins is accordingly surrounded by an armed mob, having, of course, the strictly legal and peaceful intention of strengthening the hands of the Republican Sheriff by doing his arrests for him without the formality of a judicial warrant. This time a negro shot-gun actually hits somebody, and, more wonderful still, kills him. That occurrence furnishes another excellent opportunity for applying the principles of "home rule," in the shape of a few summary executions of negroes. The neighboring colored population immediately fly to their shot-guns, fearing, with rather more reason than their assailants, impending massacre. A frightened crowd of them come together to keep each other's courage up, and the "home rulers" immediately discover that the most terrible threats have been fulminated against the white race. Then the plot thickens, and persons and events become huddled together as in a nightmare, across which flit bullet-proof negroes, carrying surreptitious bags of buck-shot across the midnight woods, and Republican office-holders are introduced on the scene, firing shot-guns with apparently as indifferent aim as their colored political supporters. It appears, however, that two white and two colored Republicans did succeed, after firing in concert at a few yards' distance, in wounding a White Leaguer "in the rear," while missing his companion. Astonished at the performance of their weapons of precision, these four immediately ran away, and the two undaunted Leaguers returned to tell of the treacherous wounding "in the rear."

As the business advances, the overwhelming numbers of sanguinary negroes disappear, somehow, from the neighborhood. The Republican office-bearers allow themselves to be quietly locked up, and becoming, apparently, sudden converts to "home rule," have the grace to "voluntarily" tender their resignations. Further impressed with their deep personal unworthiness, they "voluntarily" propose that if a guard be furnished to conduct them in safety to Shreveport, they will "leave the State and return no more." A "trustworthy" citizen places himself at the head of a guard doubtless equally trustworthy, and the party sets out on Sunday morning. As ill luck would have it, there had just arrived in Coushatta some fifty violent persons, generally supposed to be Texans, who are notoriously given to spending the time when they ought to be in church in riding across the State line, to look up the state of Louisiana politics. "Home rule" was also inscribed on their banners, but they did not conceive that the principle admitted of anything short of lynching Republican office-holders. This, after due pursuit, they accordingly did, having first, of course, "overpowered" the eminently "trustworthy" escort. Such is pretty nearly the monstrous perversion, furnished from Democratic sources, of a story whose actual outlines, even without the aid of our special telegrams of yesterday, are only too plain. After the northern Democratic commentator has duly improved on the Southern gloss, we shall find it dismissed with some appropriate allusions about the necessity of "firing the Northern heart" before election time. Unfortunately for the expounders of the "home-rule" jargon, a numerous class of Southern Democrats appear determined to do that without any aid from Northern pens, and to do it in a way that will compel such a strengthening of the arm of the State in disturbed regions of the South as will result in ornamenting a few scaffolds with a number of the too impulsive votaries of a "white man's government."

POST OFFICE MANAGEMENT.

Little by little the working of the Post Office in this country has been improved, and in New-York especially, under Postmaster JAMES, we have seen a change which his predecessors would have regarded as simply incredible. Irregularities in the delivery of properly addressed and stamped letters are now scarcely ever heard of, and for the first time it is possible to post a letter in the afternoon and get an answer to it, also by post, the same evening—which before Postmaster JAMES' time was a thing quite unheard of. The reform is entirely owing to the fact that we have a man at the head of the Post Office who is devoted to his business, who possesses great administrative capacity, and who brings that industry and perseverance to his duties which commercial men look for in their managers. Before Gen. JAMES' time, the Post Office was allowed to "run itself." The head of the office was usually much engaged in politics. Now the department is closely looked after by its chief, the assistants are carefully chosen, and altogether there has been an improvement such as we should scarcely have thought could be accomplished in less than ten years. It is an improvement which all our readers will be able to appreciate, especially those who have a good many letters to receive or answer.

We may now fairly hope to see a similar advance made in the Postmaster General's office. It has long been under rather a sleepy-headed management. Until this year, for instance, the arrangements for the dispatch of letters to Europe were simply absurd, and the Postmaster would not alter them because he happened to have had some sort of "row" with one of the steam-ship companies. Now, however, a man has been appointed to the post who is likely to infuse a little activity and brains into the office. Ex-Gov. JEWELL, of Connecticut, has been long and favorably known by reputation to all our readers. He is an excellent man of business, and if he will devote to the country those qualities which have won for him so much success in private life, no very long period will elapse before we have a Postal Department worthy of the enterprise and commercial wealth of the nation. Gov. JEWELL has played ere now an important part in political life, but he is not likely to "run" his office as a political machine. One paper says that he has been recalled from Russia to assist in the "third term" project. Another declares that he will shortly issue orders to the Postmasters to assist in a private scheme in which one of the Senators of New-York State is known to be actively interested. All such stories may safely be set down as weak inventions of the enemy. We venture to say that the new Postmaster General will faithfully discharge the duties of his post, and will not become a party to any political intrigue whatever. We hope that the day for turning public departments into mere contrivances for carrying out the plans of wire-pullers and "managers" has gone by. At any rate, we are convinced that the public have had enough of that system, and will soon sweep it away. In the new Postmaster General the people have an active, vigilant, and faithful officer, and we expect to see some good results from his work before very long.

THE ADIRONDACKS.

It is a significant fact that during the past Summer, while many fashionable and expensive watering-places have been but sparingly patronized, the comparatively economical and sensible pleasures of the wild region in this State—the Adirondacks—have been in great request. Crowds of people have poured into these mountains, and every little rough inn or large hotel in these romantic scenes has been crowded to the top. The great attraction is, of course, the taste of wild life given, and the pleasure and health obtained by a few weeks' return to open-air living. The overstrain of American business and professional life seems to find its natural remedy and counterbalance in the abandonment for a short time of all artificial circumstances—this separation from railroads and telegraphs, this living in tents or wigwams, sleeping on hemlock boughs and moving about in canoes, or finding the trail through silent forests. Many persons, both men and women, recover from nervous difficulties of years in this still and healthful life, and all lay up a store of vital force for the ensuing year which is felt whenever the strain of effort comes. A learned physician has especially recommended this return to Indian life to our people as a cure for the "Spring weakness," which, he thinks, is caused by the malarious conditions so common in a new country. His favorite spot is the shores of Lake Superior. But apart from the expense of the journey thither to the citizens of the sea-board, the conveniences there for a nomadic life are by no means so great, and the great annoyance of American forests—the insects—is increased tenfold as compared with those of the Adirondack lakes. This incomparable region will always remain the sanitarium of the Eastern States—from its convenience of access, its beauty, and its "divine" atmosphere. It is in this last that its wonderful superiority consists over most of our mountain regions. This will long make it sought for by all who need the peculiar tonic of a pure and stimulating mountain air. The atmosphere has not the dampness or rawness of Mount Desert, it is softer than that of the White Mountains, more stimulating than the air of the Alleghanies, and cooler than the temperature of any region of similar extent until the neighborhood of the great lakes is reached, or that of the Rocky Mountains. The coast storms of the Summer often do not reach these mountains; so that their July and August climate is frequently a delicious one.

The charm and benefit of this region, as we have said, lie in its wild life. These are going to be seriously diminished, and the general picturesqueness of the resort lessened by certain inconsiderate habits. There ought to be one place in the country where picturesque costume, bright colors, and dress suitable to the mode of life should be permitted. But now, to see a lady attempt a mountain climb with a train half a yard long, or enter a canoe with hoops which are a constant foot-snare to her and the guide, or thread a forest with the inevitable black silk catching on every root and thicket, is a spectacle not edifying or agreeable. The building of a first-class hotel on one of the lakes has brought into this silent region the noise of fashion, and the trains and toilets of regular hotel dressing. They look utterly out of place, and by no means becoming. If some of our leaders of society would boldly go in with tasteful mountain dresses this would all be broken up, and the fashion set of picturesque dressing suitable to the region. We warn, too, the traveling public against invading this wilderness with heaps of luggage or large trunks. There is no possible use for them, and they become a source of great expense. Light and water-proof portmanteaus should be taken in and heavy trunks left in the lowlands. The lake journey with guides has become already one of the most expensive in the country, and the addition of luggage doubles the cost.

The laws for the preservation of game have already had a good effect on the sport of the Adirondack lakes. More deer have been seen this year than for many seasons; and though the trout in some of the Raquette waters have been killed by the pickerel, foolishly introduced, the catch this Summer has been remarkably good. A new feature this year has been the taking of families to settle either in camps or in cheap inns and farm-houses near the lakes. There is no more healthful spot for children in the whole Union. The sunny hill-sides, shallow borders of lakes, and pleasant clearings make the best of play-grounds, and the light rowing, fishing, and easy mountain climbing form a capital physical training. The quarters are of course hard, and the fare simple, but the mode of life is an ideal one for the American youth. When will this lovely region, so fitted for the enjoyment of the people, be preserved as a "People's Park" for the whole nation?

A CONVERTED PROFESSOR.

The question as to the responsibilities of journalists to the law is one not to be decided by journalists themselves, but by the courts. Still, the discussions which take place on these subjects are sometimes of interest, especially when they proceed from recognized professors of journalism and lecturers on that exciting theme. The New-York *Tribune* long maintained that it was the duty of an editor to give up the authors of the information which he published whenever he was called upon to do so—a theory which always seemed to us to be at once cowardly and dishonorable. In 1872, the managers of THE TIMES were summoned before a Legislative committee, and required to disclose the names of persons who had given them information on a certain subject. This they positively refused to do, while avowing their own personal responsibility for what had been published. This was a course which brought down upon them the censure of the Professor of Journalism. "We beg our readers to observe," he said, (March 8, 1872,) "the inevitable result of this theory," [namely, that an editor or publisher is responsible to the law, not a contributor.] It is "nothing but defending anonymous attacks, which the good sense of the world agrees in declaring infamous. It is absurd to say that the paper itself assumes the responsibility when the paper refuses to give its proofs. We wish it to be distinctly understood that whoever claims the hospitality of these columns * * must be prepared to stand forth as the responsible accuser whenever we shall see fit to disclose his name." The rule thus laid down by the Professor would evidently shut out important information from a newspaper office at many a period when information was of the utmost service, and when it could only be communicated to the editor of a newspaper in confidence. Private persons would not take the risk of publishing it. The editor has his choice whether he will publish it or not, and if he decides to publish it, he ought to assume the responsibility for it. In cases where some gross and willful deception has been practiced upon him, and where private character has been injured, he may be fully justified in disclosing the name of his contributor—but even then the law will punish him if he is prosecuted.

All this was not more clear in 1872 than it is now, but the heedless persons who were at that time coaxing Mr. GREELEY to his ruin, and preparing a vacant chair which they hoped to fill, put forward the view which we have quoted above. The result, doubtless, was to drive correspondents from a paper which openly avowed that it would not respect any confidence, but would divulge any name at any time it saw fit. This was probably unpleasant, and so the Professor has since executed a rapid change of position, and now coolly advocates the theory for which he thought no condemnation too severe in 1872. Yesterday he thus announced his conversion:

"The right of an editor, assuming the responsibility for everything he publishes, to keep the secrets of his contributors is not only essential to the liberty and usefulness of the press, but it is the best safeguard against reckless and libelous publication."

This is quite right—but no man ought to call himself a Professor, or lecture to the public on a given subject, when his opinions are so immature, and his general state of knowledge so backward, as to admit of such a change of ground as that revealed in the quotations from the *Tribune* of March 8, 1872, and Sept. 2, 1874.

PERSONAL NOTES.

J. Rollin M. Squire, Esq., is a candidate for a Court Clerkship in Boston.

Hon. John Jay Knox, Controller of the Currency, is visiting his father and other relatives in Oneida County.

The Albany *Express* believes the Republicans of that district can elect Hon. Charles H. Adams to Congress this Fall.

Gov. Taylor, of Wisconsin, is credited with Senatorial aspirations. His speeches to the Grangers are supposed to have this prompting.

A paper printed in Wheeling, West Va., informs its readers that "the gentleman before the Police Court of a similar name is not Thomas C. Young, the carpenter."

J. W. Clapp, who for seventeen years has been General Ticket Agent of the Maine Central Railroad Company, has tendered his resignation, and it has been accepted.

Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, is in Washington, and denies the story that he wants to resign his seat. He is seventy-six years old, but as hearty as a man of fifty, and intends to go to California this Fall.

Mr. J. R. Sheean, the anti-monopoly candidate for Congress in the Second District of Iowa, is a brother-in-law of the late Gen. Rawlins, and the children of the latter have resided with him much of the time since their father's death.

Judge Basil Harrison, Michigan's centenarian, died on Sunday, aged 104 years. He was a nephew of President Harrison. It is stated that for several years his hair had been white, but two years ago it began growing darker, and was nearly black again in many places on his head.

A party of twelve persons is said to have left Chicago recently to join in the establishment of a "community," similar to the Oneida community in this State, on Valcour's Island, in Lake Champlain, the foundation of the society being "absolute social freedom," and its only governing law "complete, universal free love." The chief mover in the enterprise is said to be one Col. John Wilcox, of Omro, Wis., and accessions are expected from Chicago, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Michigan.

OBITUARY.

MAJOR GEN. JOHN G. FOSTER.

The death of this distinguished soldier and military engineer is announced. He died at his mother's residence at Nashua, N. H., at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, in the fifty-first year of his age. He graduated at West Point, July 1, 1846, being in the same class with Gens. McClellan and Stonewall Jackson. He served in the war with Mexico, 1847-48, attached to the Company of Sappers, Miners, and Pontoniers, and was engaged in the siege of Vera Cruz, Battle of Cerro Gordo, and Battles of Contreras and Churubusco, in which he distinguished himself. On the 20th of August, 1847, he was prompted Brevet First Lieutenant. He was severely wounded on the 8th September, 1847, while leading the forlorn hope at the capture of Molino del Rey. For his gallant conduct on this occasion he was promoted Brevet Captain, and was placed, with full pay, for more than two years on the sick list of the army. When convalescent, he joined Gen. R. E. Lee at Baltimore as Assistant Engineer, and afterward was on the Coast Survey. He was Assistant Professor of Engineering at West Point from January, 1855, to June 1857, and Superintending Engineer of the survey of the site of the fort at Willett's Point, Long Island; of the preliminary operations for building a fort at Sandy Hook, N. J.; of building Fort Sumter, and repairs of Fort Moultrie, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, from 1858 to 1861. On the 1st of July, 1860, he was promoted Captain, Corps of Engineers, for fourteen years' continuous service. During the rebellion of the seceding States he was Chief Engineer of the fortifications of Charleston Harbor, South Carolina. He was also engaged in defense of Fort Sumter from 27th of December, 1860, to April 14, 1861, when it was surrendered and evacuated. For the distinguished part taken by him in the transfer of the garrison of Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter he was, on the 26th December, 1860, promoted Brevet Major. Soon after the surrender of Fort Sumter, he was given the command of a brigade, as second to Gen. Burnside on the North Carolina expedition, in which he again distinguished himself. He took by storm the central fortification on the Island of Roanoke, which soon led to the entire possession of the island. For these services he was promoted Brevet Lieutenant Colonel on the 8th February, 1862, and Brevet Colonel on the 12th March, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Newbern, N. C. He was present at the bombardment of Fort Macon, which capitulated 26th April, 1862, and on July 1, 1862, when Gen. Burnside was ordered to join Gen. McClellan, he was left in command of the division, and subsequently of the whole department of Virginia and North Carolina, with his headquarters at Old Point Comfort. During this period he successfully conducted the expedition to burn the Goldsboro' Railroad Bridge, (December, 1862,) was engaged in the action of South-west Creek, Dec. 14, 1862; at the battle of Kinston the following day; two days afterward at the action of Whitehall, and on the 18th of December, 1862, at the action of Goldsboro' Bridge. He repulsed the rebel attack on Newbern, March 14, 1873. At the time of the investment of Little Washington, on Tar River, he performed one of the most gallant deeds in the annals of the war, by running in a small steamer past the rebel batteries commanding the channel, for the purpose of hurrying forward reinforcements to relieve the little garrison. The daring act was not unobserved by the rebels, who sent a solid shot through the stateroom of the General, but as he happened to be on deck, he escaped harm, reached Newbern in safety, and accomplished his purpose.

On Dec. 12, 1863, he relieved Gen. Burnside and took command of the Army and Department of the Ohio, which he retained up to Feb. 9, 1864, when he was obliged to relinquish the command in consequence of severe injuries from the fall of his horse. He was obliged to be removed to Baltimore for surgical assistance, and while yet in his crutches, he was, on the 26th May, 1864, placed in command of the Department of the South, and met and aided Gen. Sherman when he completed his march to the sea. He was in command of this department up to Feb. 11, 1865, when he was again relieved for surgical treatment. He was promoted Brevet Brigadier General on March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Savannah, Ga., and on the same day Brevet Major General for "meritorious services in the field during the Rebellion." He subsequently commanded the Department of Florida from Aug. 7, 1865, to Dec. 5, 1866, and was on temporary duty in the Engineer Bureau, Washington, from January to May, 1867. Gen. Foster had been in ill-health for about a year, and his condition recently was such as to leave no hope of his recovery. He was a man of commanding presence, great executive ability, and undaunted courage, and was at all times very popular with those under his command. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock A. M., Saturday, with military honors. It is expected that a detachment of regulars from Fort Warren will attend the funeral.

At a meeting of the citizens of Nashua last night to make arrangements for the funeral of Gen. Foster on Saturday, a committee was appointed to co-operate with the City Government. The public buildings will be draped and business suspended. Invitations were sent to President Grant, the Secretary of War, Ex-Gov. Allen, of New-Hampshire, and other distinguished persons.

BISHOP THOMAS H. MORRIS.

Thomas H. Morris, D. D., Senior Bishop of the Methodist Church, died at his residence in Springfield, Ohio, at noon yesterday, in the eighty-first year of his age. He was born in Kanawha County, Va., on the 28th April, 1794, and at an early age evinced a desire to become a preacher in the Methodist Church. He got a license as a traveling preacher from the Ohio Conference in 1816, being then only twenty-two years of age; and having attained some note as a practical preacher, and having given evidence of his desire to advance the interests of his Church, he was subsequently ordained Deacon, and in 1820 the degree of Elder was conferred on him. He was an itinerant preacher in Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and was elected editor of the *Western Christian Advocate* on its establishment in Cincinnati in 1833. In the year 1836 he was chosen Bishop, and during a period of thirty-eight years he discharged the important duties of his high position with great zeal and attention. He was author of a volume of sermons, and a miscellany consisting of essays, biographical sketches, and notes of travel.

GEORGE M. TRACY.

George M. Tracy, who died at East New-York on Monday last, was born in Deerfield, Mass., in 1806, and was educated in the district schools of that place and at a military academy in Vermont. Arriving in New-York at an early age he entered into business, and was the first to establish the sale of gentlemen's furnishing goods as a distinct branch of trade. He was well known as an abolitionist, and in connection with Arthur and Lewis Tappan, Joshua Leavitt, and others of the pioneer band of abolitionists, never ceased his labors until the proclamation of emancipation by Abraham Lincoln. Oberlin College and other educational institutions were aided by him while in their infancy. He was a man of spotless life, unfaltering integrity, and a devoted Christian.

THE PRESIDENT IN NEW-ENGLAND.

The Providence *Journal* says: "The President's visit to New-England has been uncommonly agreeable, on both sides. Presidential visits generally are to the great centres, but this has been mainly among the rural population, and it is evident that the gratification which the people felt at seeing the man of their choice was fully shared by him. There was a freshness and novelty about it which compared with the crowded and formal receptions of great cities as the stifling atmosphere of crowded halls compares with the fresh breezes of the ocean. We think well of these visits, and we wish that the President would make more of them. The carping criticisms that object to his leaving Washington, and that would hold him, all Summer, to the malarial banks of the Potomac, finds no response in the good sense or in the generous nature of the American people. No public duty is neglected, and no part of the public service suffers by these pleasant excursions, in which the President confers the same gratification that he receives. An invitation was extended to the President to visit this city during the fair, and he expressed his regret that his plan of travel could not be varied so that he might accept it, but his engagements had been made so far in advance that it was not possible for him to do so."

THE KANSAS REPUBLICANS.

The Atchison (Kansas) *Champion* of Aug. 28 says: "The Republican State Convention which assembled at Topeka on Wednesday, and completed its labors on Thursday, was the largest and certainly the most thoroughly representative political convention ever held in this State. Every district in the State except two was fully represented, and the delegates were, in a larger degree than we have ever before known, men of high character, ability, and reputation, evidently selected by the people as men who would intelligently and honorably discharge the duties of their positions. They were in earnest, and they attended to the business intrusted to them with watchful care and industry. They spent less time than is usual with such bodies in [illegible] and they endeavored to present such a [illegible] such a declaration of principles as [illegible] approving judgment of the people [illegible]

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

CONDITION OF THE ISLAND.

FINANCIAL MATTERS—THE FLUCTUATIONS OF GOLD—PROGRESS OF RECRUITING—MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Friday, Aug. 28, 1874.

The chief topic of interest for the past few days has been the, to say the least, extraordinary and unaccountable flurry in the gold market, and the fall of the "vile metal," as the *Voz de Cuba* now calls it. Whether due, as some of the ultra and patriotic Spaniards will have it, to the efficacy of the recent measures of the Captain General, which have pricked the bubble of inflation, or to the patriotic decrees he has recently issued, which, it is asserted, tend to reproduce confidence, or else to the intrigues and manœuvres of a "ring," cannot be told. It is likely that the recent panic may be traced to the last-named cause. The *Voz de Cuba*, however, hails the recent fall with a burst of satisfaction, and attributes it altogether to patriotism and to the Captain General. The first part of the week startling rumors were current, regarding immense operations in gold—gold corners—if such a term can be imported and applied to the Havana market; a change of ministry in Spain, and other such reports, all intended to affect the price of gold. On the 26th of last June gold reached 198 per cent., the highest figure, I believe, it has touched at any time. After the flurry which pushed it up had subsided, it was quoted for quite a while between 140 and 150 per cent. Last Saturday, the 22d, it closed at 124 per cent., and operations at 117 per cent., even, were reported. On Tuesday it fell to 100 per cent., and sales to deliver at 90 in September were made. But yesterday it tumbled fast, and quotations successively fell until 60 per cent. was reached. This, I understand, was the lowest figure, although many fictitious offers of gold at much lower rates were made. The excitement near the "Exchange corner," at the intersection of Mercaderes and Obispo streets, may be imagined. A hustling, jostling, eager, and excited crowd of brokers was to be found, pencils and note-books in hand, running in and out of the exchange office "El Cambio." Here the clerks were constantly engaged taking down the "tabilla," and chalking up the current rate—but of buying—until finally it was taken down altogether and business suspended. Then it was suddenly discovered that everybody had been buying, and was eager to buy more. It is needless to say that these movements paralyzed all other legitimate business, the operations of exchange, and the purchases or sales of produce. Upon closing yesterday afternoon 91 per cent. was the figure exhibited on the "tabilla" at the "Cambio" office. The reaction is promised for next week, after the 1st of September, when the decree exacting total payments of duties in gold goes into effect. As I write (3 P. M.) I am informed that the closing rate is about 90 per cent., after having touched 105 per cent. as the highest figure of the day—but next week will probably bring a change.

One of the causes which, it is stated, has greatly contributed to the fall of gold has been the decree of the Captain General of the 26th inst., which gives absolute assurance that all the bank-notes collected for the income tax of ten per cent. will be canceled—thus aiding, as provided for by the decree of Aug. 8, the extinction of the Treasury debt. The decree referred to provides that all persons paying the tax of ten per cent. as required shall be allowed themselves to cancel the notes in which they make payment, by writing on them the word "inutilizado," and subscribing their names thereto. The preamble of the decree states that it is the result of the repeated representations of many tax-payers, or contributors, as they are called—which, in view of the fact that the tax is supposed to be a spontaneous and disinterested offer, is not a bad term.

The report of the first cancellation of the bank-notes collected for the above-mentioned tax of ten per cent., in accordance with the provisions of the decree of 11th inst., being the proceeds collected in the municipal offices, and amounting to some $71,000, has been made public. I do not, however, find in it any mention of the notes having been burned, as required by the decree; they were only counted, checked off, and *inutilizado-d*, by being punched through with a punch specially provided by the Spanish Bank. This amount of $71,000 is but a drop in the bucket of Cuban debt. Next Monday there is to be another cancellation of some $80,000 to $100,000 in notes.

The President of the Spanish Bank, Don J. A. Fesser, has addressed a letter to the press regarding the reports that the last issues of notes bearing recent dates have been made in excess of the amount allowed by Government of sixteen millions as the double of its capital, or of the sixty millions on account of the Treasury; and states that such notes are issued in place of those canceled; that the Bank has not exceeded its issue, but has still some $169,000 to emit before reaching its limit. A table accompanies the letter, showing that during the past three months some $467,000 have been canceled and $625,000 issued, or on account of the bank alone, to give the exact figures, up to Aug. 24, $15,830,986 80, and on account of the extraordinary war issue for the Government, $60,000,000.

By a decree dated the 13th of August Concha found that the sum of $1,000, the payment of which had been allowed for exemption from the militia service, or by volunteers drafted to perform service in the field, had already been so numerous that they would considerably diminish the different militia corps, whose contingents were those strictly required for service. Consequently his Excellency deemed it expedient to decree that the exemption from service by the payment of $1,000 should cease, in respect of the cavalry corps and colored militia, and that exemption should be allowed only by the presentation of substitutes, of persons fit for service, the provisions regarding exemption from service by said payment, of those drafted into the infantry corps, until the actual enlistment shall cease, remaining, however, in force. I am reminded of this decree by seeing posters all over Havana offering $30 per month and a *caballeria* (thirty-three and one-third acres) of land to those who desired to enlist into the guerrilla corps about to be formed for the protection of the zone of cultivation of Fra Benito, near Gibara, in the jurisdiction of Holguin. The recruiting officer has already engaged some sixty or seventy men who are in barracks at the Principe fort. It is a fact, also, that the volunteers who last April were sent into the field have become impatient, now that their time is nearly expired, and wish to be relieved from the arduous duties they are performing. When, last April, the different battalions of volunteers were called upon to furnish their contingents of men for service, many of the principal members clubbed together and raised funds to send substitutes. These contingents, the greater part of them substitutes, were added to existing battalions in order to fill up their quotas, and consequently are officered by officers of the regular Spanish Army. In this, I am told, the trouble originates, as their treatment is not of the most considerate kind. A prominent officer of a volunteer battalion informed me that the Captain General had requested them—the volunteer officers—to meet and appoint committees to be sent to try and induce the volunteers now in service to hold out and wait until the troops promised by Spain in October next should arrive to relieve them; but he added that this was a doubtful matter, for they had had their experience of campaigning and were perfectly willing, and even anxious, that their Havana comrades should know "how it is themselves."

Regarding the promised 12,000 men, telegrams from Madrid report that recruiting is actively going on, and that the Government understands the necessity that they should be here in time to open the Winter campaign.

There is a scarcity of news regarding military operations. The latest, however, is a telegram received yesterday that forces of the First Division had attacked a body of 350 insurgents near Buey Abajo, in the District of Holguin, and routed them, killing twelve, wounding many, and seizing arms and horses.

The steamer Niagara arrived this morning from Santiago de Cuba, Nuevitas, and other ports of her route. There was a large number of passengers aboard, and twenty or thirty prisoners. Among the latter, the American, F. A. Dockray, the particulars of whose arrest, imprisonment, and trial have been duly reported by me already. The sentence of death which was passed upon him by the court-martial of July 2 has been commuted to one of ten years' penal servitude in Spain, and he is to be sent thither to undergo that sentence by the steamer of the 30th. He is now in the Cabaña. I hear that before leaving his prison at Puerto Principe he was put in irons.

PARADE OF TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 2.—The first State parade of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union came off here to-day. Every society in the union—thirty-six in all—were in line. Three thousand men were in the ranks, and thirty-five bands furnished the music. Many prominent Catholic clergymen, [illegible] Unions, were in carriages. After the parade the processionists and citizens, to the number of 6,000 people, formed a mass-meeting in the Green, and were addressed by Rev. Dr. Carmody, of New-Haven; Rev. Lawrence Walsh, of Hartford, and Mr. James W. O'Brien, of New-York, the National Secretary.

THE MALTSTERS.

NATIONAL CONVENTION AT NIAGARA FALLS—FIRST DAY.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 2.—A National Convention of Maltsters met here to-day, at the International Hotel. The attendance was large. The meeting was called to order at 11 o'clock, and Hon. S. D. Hawley, of Detroit, was elected Chairman, and William Story, of Albany, Secretary *pro tem*. The Chairman addressed the convention at considerable length, and was followed by some statistical remarks from L. Schade, of Washington. Committees were appointed on constitution and permanent officers and order of business. The meeting then adjourned until 2 o'clock.

The convention reassembled at 2 o'clock. Various committees submitted reports, the constitution was read and adopted, and a permanent organization effected by the election of the following officers: B. A. Lynde, of Buffalo, President; Thos. D. Hawley, of Detroit, Mich.; W. H. Decker, of Davenport, Iowa, and Francis Blackburn, of Philadelphia, Penn., Vice Presidents; Wm. Story, of Albany, N. Y., Recording Secretary; A. J. Wheeler, of Buffalo, N. Y., Corresponding Secretary; E. B. Parsons, of Rochester, N. Y., Treasurer; F. Davis, of Watkins, N. Y.; G. B. Thomas, of Detroit, Mich.; W. C. Ford, of Wilmington, Del.; Joshua Rhodes, of Pittsburg, Penn., and H. Goepper, of Cincinnati, Ohio, Executive Committee. After some preliminary business, the convention took a recess of fifteen minutes to allow members to subscribe to the constitution and pay dues. A resolution was adopted instructing the Secretary to obtain statistical information relative to the capital engaged in the malting business, labor employed, and other subjects, classify the same by States, and report at the next annual meeting. Favorable reports were made from various sections of the United States and Canada of the quality, condition, and yield of the crops of barley and hops this year. The convention adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL BOARD AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The National Board of Steam Navigation met at noon to-day. Large numbers of delegates were present from all sections of the United States. The session is held with closed doors. J. T. Whitney, of Michigan, President of the board, is in the chair. Committees were appointed on credentials, order of business, correspondence, finance, and other subjects.

About seventy-five delegates were present. Steam-vessel property to the amount of $100,000,000 was represented. Reports from the various committees were presented and discussed. To-night Geo. B. Hibbard, admiralty lawyer of this city, addressed the board on the liabilities of owners under the marine laws. The board adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. The board will take a ride on the lake at noon to-morrow, weather permitting.

THE INDIANS.

COL. MILES HEARD FROM NEAR THE ANTELOPE HILL.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—The following dispatch was received this morning:

To Lieut. Gen. P. H. Sheridan,

The following dispatch from Col. Miles is just received:

CAMP ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE DRY FORK OF THE WASHITA, SOUTH-WEST OF ANTELOPE HILLS, Aug. 26, 1874.

We arrived here yesterday; all well. Lieut. Baldwin and party rejoined the command on the 23d inst. He scouted westward to the Adobe Walls and down the Canadian to Antelope Hills, and had two affairs with the Indians; killed one and wounded one, captured ponies, &c. The trails and lines of retreat all indicate that the Indians have gone south to the north fork of Red River and its affluents. We are marching south and south-west; have twenty-one day's supplies; no communication from Major Price. The Indians are burning the grass in our front; full particulars by mail.

JOHN POPE,
Brevet Major General Commanding.

THE FORTHCOMING REGATTA AT WATKINS, SCHUYLER COUNTY, N. Y.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The first annual regatta of the Watkins and Seneca Lake Rowing and Regatta Association, which is to be held at Watkins, Schuyler County, the head waters of Seneca Lake, on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of September, promises to be a grand affair, and to draw together a great crowd of people. The grand stand, unlike that of Saratoga, will be shaded with canvas, and will accommodate thousands of spectators, to whom the range of the rowing and sailing courses will be in full view. The famous Watkins and Havana Glens, Glen Eldridge, and the charming scenery of Seneca Lake will act as additional attractions, and the Managing Board, of whom Gen. J. Magee is President, are determined that nothing shall be lacking on their part to make the regatta a complete success. The New-York Central and Hudson River, the Erie and the Northern Central Railways, and the boats of the Seneca Lake Steam Navigation Company will issue excursion half-fare tickets, and the crews and their boats will be transported to and from Watkins free of charge. The amount of premiums is $2,000.

CORPORATION OF BROWN UNIVERSITY—ANNUAL MEETING.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 2.—The corporation of Brown University held their annual meeting to-day. Rev. Dr. Alvah Hovey, of Newton, was elected Fellow in the place of S. S. Bradford, who has resigned. Mr. Merrick Lyon, of Providence, was elected Trustee in the place of George Turner, who has resigned. Hon. B. F. Thomas was elected Chancellor in place of Hon. W. S. Patten, deceased. Charles W. Parsons, M. D., of this city, was elected Professor of Psychology; J. W. P. Jenks was made Professor of Zoölogy and Agriculture and Curator of the Museum of Natural History. A committee was appointed to procure plans for a new dormitory, and another committee to procure plans and estimates for a new fire-proof library building, to be erected on a lot given in the will of the late John Carter Brown.

NEW-ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 2.—The fair of the New-England Agricultural Society was to-day visited by very large crowds. Vice President Bourn, of the Rhode Island Society, delivered the welcoming address, to which President Loring, of the New-England Society, responded at some length. The show at Narragansett Park is pronounced one of the finest ever made in New-England. The weather continues pleasant. The agricultural meeting this evening was largely attended. Col. Needham presided, and opened the discussion by a critical address upon the style and character of the horse which the New England breeder could raise with profit. He was followed by Benjamin P. Ware of Salem, Gen. J. B. Clark of Manchester, H. C. Burleigh and Mr. Warren of Maine, and Mr. Emery of Lowell. The exhibition will close on Friday, when brief addresses are expected from Gov. Howard, Dr. Loring, President Robinson of Brown University, and others.

SINKING OF A RAILROAD BRIDGE—DETENTION OF A PASSENGER TRAIN.

GREEN RIVER, Wyoming Territory, Sept. 2.—The westward-bound passenger train, due here at 7 A. M., was detained ten hours four miles west of Rock Springs, by the sinking of a bridge across Bitter Creek.

A heavy storm passed over this section last night, and snow fell here this morning to the depth of about an inch.

THE BANK SUSPENSION IN NEW-ORLEANS—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 2.—The Clearing-house Association held a meeting to-day in relation to the suspension of the Citizens' Bank, and appointed a committee to examine its condition and report at an early day what can be done for its relief. The balance due depositors is $270,000. The Clearing House statement on Friday showed for the bank's liabilities $749,233 71; assets, $2,180,331 92. Of the assets, however, $1,183,773 27 consisted of loans outside of [illegible]

NEW-JERSEY REPUBLICANS.

HON. GEORGE A. HALSEY FOR GOVERNOR.

ENTHUSIASTIC MASS-MEETING AT NEWARK—SPEECH OF THE NOMINEE—ADDRESSES BY SENATOR CATTELL, HON. JOHN HILL, AND DISTRICT ATTORNEY KEASBEY.

A grand mass-meeting was held last evening at the Opera-house, Newark, to ratify the nomination of Hon. Geo. A. Halsey for Governor of the State of New-Jersey. The occasion drew together the largest and most enthusiastic gathering which has taken place in the city in recent years, and evoked the heartiest expression of earnestness and confidence with respect to the ensuing campaign. To add to the general effect of the contemplated rally, for days past the utmost preparations were made on the part of the local associations, and a powerful stimulus was imparted to the movement by the organization of the State Central Committee on a principle which embraced the strongest and most effective workers in the State. The result was the grand demonstration of last evening, which filled the streets with enthusiastic supporters of the party nominee, and rendered the capacity of the spacious Opera-house inadequate to meet the requirements of the occasion. Large delegations, accompanied by bands, arrived in the city by special trains, and participated in the proceedings. The Opera-house was appropriately decorated, and a large portrait of Hon. George A. Halsey, with the inscription, "Our Next Governor," was suspended over the platform. The entire proceedings were characterized by the utmost harmony and good fellowship, and the appearance of the candidate on the stage was greeted with prolonged cheers.

Among the distinguished gentlemen present on the platform were Hon. John H. Hill, Senator A. G. Cattell, Hon. A. Q. Keasbey, William H. Kirk, Capt. A. L. Bassett, Phineas Jones, Alderman Henry Yates, Lucius D. Baldwin, George P. Jenkinson, James L. Gurney, Hon. H. A. Conger, Dr. S. B. Hunt, William H. Francis, and a host of other local political notabilities.

Hon. William H. Francis called the meeting to order in a happy speech, eulogistic of the character of the nominee. He lightly reviewed his political and general public career, asserting that his whole record was stainless, his enemies even being unable to disparage it. He nominated as presiding officer Hon. Phineas Jones, and the proposition was received with acclamation.

The Chairman said that it had been his pet idea for months past to have Hon. Geo. A. Halsey nominated for Governor of the State, and the reason he felt so was that he, of all others, was the man to win. When he considered the representative character of the meeting before him, when he saw the solidity of the Republican organization in the State, and the character of the nominee, who had done more for Jersey than any other man, he believed that victory was beyond a question of doubt. He was sure that no man in their party could enlist a stronger sympathy in his favor from Democrats and independent voters, by reason of his well-known probity and public spirit, than Mr. Halsey, and it only required energy and work on their part to place him at the head of the polls next November.

A number of Secretaries and Vice Presidents were elected and a glee club sang a variety of local and national airs.

Hon. Mr. Halsey, accompanied by Hon. John Hill and Hon. Amos Clark, who were candidates for the nomination at the convention, here appeared upon the platform and were received with prolonged cheers. Mr. Halsey was called upon to speak, and amid continued enthusiasm, said:

ADDRESS OF HON. GEORGE A. HALSEY.

GENTLEMEN: By the act of the Republican Convention last week I appear before you to-night as candidate for Governor. It is not my purpose during the present canvass to discuss the issues of the day. I am not unmindful, however, of the high honor and the responsibility which has been cast upon me. I am not unmindful of the honor which you have done me in years gone by, and I thank you here at this time for what you have done and for your kindly greeting to-night. In the present campaign it will be my purpose, as far as in me lies, to join with you in conducting the affairs of the campaign so that victory may perch upon our banner in November. [Applause.] Thanking you again for your many acts of kindness to me, I shall, if elected to the high and responsible position of Governor of the State, discharge the duties of that office to the best of my ability, and with a single eye to the advantage and to the prosperity of all the people of the State. [Applause.]

REMARKS OF SENATOR CATTELL.

Senator Cattell was then introduced and was warmly applauded. The specific object of the meeting, he said, was the ratification of the nomination of Hon. George A. Halsey as the candidate for Governor of New-Jersey, and that meeting was but the forerunner of the great ratification meeting and election which would take place in November next. [Applause.] The evidence of their future success was presented in the harmonious proceedings of the convention, for a more intelligent, respectable, and earnest body gathered for a political purpose he never beheld. The candidate, Mr. Halsey, was born and reared in their midst. The whole active years of his life were spent under their immediate observation, and they knew what manner of man he was. The people had already discerned his worth, and elected him to represent them in the Legislature and in Congress, and so faithfully and honorably had he discharged his duties, that honors were poured in upon him, and he was compelled finally to decline one of the most responsible positions in the country—Supervisor of the Southern States. In Congress he won golden opinions, and though the *Congressional Globe* did not record many lengthy speeches made by him, what he did say was pertinent and worthy of the serious attention of the House. The purity of his personal character was known well, and he was unquestionably the ablest candidate they could present to maintain the doctrines of Republicanism. Proceeding to consider the assertion recently advanced that the mission of their party was at an end, he drew attention to the period when the party came into power, when the dismemberment of the Union was determined upon by those who would serve the slave power and establish a Southern Confederacy, the chief corner-stone of which should be slavery. The Republican Party, after having exhausted all attempts at reconciliation, met the issue, and, calling upon the good men of all parties and creeds, they conquered the rebellion, they restored the Union, and generously gave amnesty to the very men who had attempted to destroy the country. [Applause.] The whole record of the Republican Party had elevated the character of the nation, so that it stood to-day as it never did before, presenting the highest type of democratic government in the world—the hope of the oppressed of all nations. They wiped out slavery, gave freedom to the captive, resisted the clamor for inflation, cleared off largely of the national debt, and established a revenue tariff which justly discriminated in favor of the honest merchant. There can be no disbandment of the Republican Party, said the speaker, while human rights are yet to be protected, while the Government is to be sustained, while there are new fields of progress to be won, and while the illimitable resources of a continent like ours are to be developed. The nation could not afford to dispense with the government of the party that served it and hand it over to those who were its bitterest enemies. The spirit of the people was different from that, and the next campaign would demonstrate the truth of his utterances. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF HON. A. Q. KEASBEY.

District Attorney A. Q. Keasbey, who was loudly cheered in coming forward, briefly spoke of the duty of Republicans in the contest. Continuing, he referred to the condition of things in the South, observing: "We have been told for the past two years, by our opponents, that the misrule of the Republican party is ended, and that the chief purposes of our organization were fulfilled for ever. Some of us, indeed, felt like Christian soldiers returning from the war, thinking that we might rest from our labors and leave what we contemptuously called politics to care for themselves. It seems to me that there is assembled here to-night a band of missionaries prepared for some great missionary work. It seems to me that you look like men who believe that there are great principles still to stand by, and great evils yet left to attack and overthrow, and one great object yet to accomplish—the election of Hon. George A. Halsey. [Applause.] If a political organization is created for ignoble motives, and with unworthy purposes, its mission will end in disaster and disgrace, though it may achieve temporary success, but our party, formed for no such intentions, is strong, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. [Applause.] Indeed, when I heard of the outrages committed in the South, and the infamous proceedings that took place in that northern colony, where men were quietly pursuing their avocations and endeavoring to build up their industries; when the officers of the town were imprisoned, and others were brutally hung on the trees by the White League in Louisiana, I felt that the minions of hell were endeavoring to undermine and overthrow our party. [Applause.] I felt then, in truth, that we might begin this campaign feeling that our mission was not ended, and that all our powers and energies are necessary to preserve what we have already gained. We hear remarks of an impending war of races in the South; if that shall come then the Republican Party will have a mission. [Cheers.] It would seem as if there was an organized attempt to wrest the ballot from the hands of the black men by force of arms; if that is so, then I know that some missionaries, like the Boys in Blue, will carry down the gospel of equal rights, armed with something better than spiritual weapons. [Cheers.]

There may be abuses of power on the part of the colored race, as in the nature of things there must be, after such a great social revolution. I know it may be true that riots and outrages may be engendered by that great upheaving of the social elements which the South brought upon itself by the revolution; but I know that while it is the duty of the Republican Party, that they can teach them that they can find no remedy in such abuses and outrages, in any form of slavery. [Applause.] They can not, under cover of remedying such outrages, attempt to wrest the ballot from the hands of American freemen. [Hear, hear.] During the New-York riots of 1863 every force was employed to restore order, and under Gen. Butler peace was restored; but were the rioters deprived of the elective franchise? No, not one of them was interfered with, and in that City all enjoy equal rights and privileges. Let the guilty be punished without reference to station, race, or color, and let the ignorant be educated up to the true standard of citizenship, and therein lies the remedy for these evils. [Applause.] It is the mission of the Republican Party to see that the rebel element, aided by the Democratic Party, its natural allies, shall not plunge the country into anarchy under color of applying a remedy to these evils by bringing on a war of races in order to disfranchise a great class of American citizens. The mission of the party is not dead. We have to build up our national credit, come back to specie payments, and maintain our resistance to all forms of national repudiation or dishonor in whatever guise it may come. We have also to inaugurate a great system of internal improvements, and to perfect that noble Christian policy in dealing with foreign nations which resulted in the British arbitration of the Alabama claims, and thus set before the world an example which may affect the whole course of civilization, and may yet change the destiny of the human race in mitigating the horrors of war. [Applause.] We must also pursue that strict investigation into official corruption, and promote by all means in our power integrity in public trusts, and show the fitness of our party to retain the power with which it is invested."

The speaker here drifted into purely local affairs, commenting on the platform of the Trenton Convention, and its reference to a port of entry for Jersey. The bay of New-York was also the bay of Jersey. The Hudson was a Jersey river, and Hendrick Hudson sailed along the New-Jersey shores as well as the New-York shores, and there was no reason why the entire commerce of the harbor should accrue to the Empire City to the detriment of New-Jersey. He believed that they could share with New-York the commerce of the bay, and as Republicans of New-Jersey that should be their special aim and object. Mr. Keasbey concluded by an eloquent appeal in favor of the candidature of Hon. George A. Halsey on personal, local, and State grounds.

REMARKS OF HON. JOHN HILL.

Hon. John Hill, one of the candidates for the nomination, and described by the Chairman as the war-horse of the party, was next introduced and delivered a most effective address in sustainment of the cause of their candidate. He referred to his political, social, and business record, and no man, he said, could lay claim to a higher position among the citizens of Jersey than Hon. Geo. A. Halsey. He counseled organization and earnestness, and assured the meeting that they would carry the election by a majority of several thousands.

Hon. Amos Clarke was called for a speech, but, the hour being late, he simply came forward and bowed his acknowledgments. The meeting then terminated with cheers for their nominee.

Subsequently Hon. Geo. A. Halsey was serenaded at his residence, and other addresses were delivered.

INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS AT DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 2.—The National Insurance Commissioners' Association assembled here to-day. O. W. Chapman, President of the body, called the gathering to order. He stated that questions of surrender values and amalgamation would probably receive consideration as also legislation concerning fire companies, reciprocity between State officers, uniformity of blanks, and other matters. He thought a spirit of conservatism was desirable in their proceedings. Going too fast would lead to steps backward. He also believed every State Superintendent should regulate his action concerning the admission of companies by the laws and circumstances of his own State. If the convention acts wisely the result will be that the condition of all insurance interests in the country will be greatly ameliorated. That this is true has been demonstrated by the beneficial results of past conventions. The question of the admission of companies to do business within the various States is one of great importance, and Mr. Chapman thought that many companies which apply for admission are by no means entitled to permission to do business generally. Sometimes a company might do business safely in one State, yet be totally unsafe in doing business generally. It seemed to him some general rules might be adopted which would regulate in some degree the matter of admission to the various States. It might be deemed best that fire and marine insurance should not be joined together. Another matter of importance is keeping a sufficient amount of capital available to meet sudden and heavy losses. The speaker said that the gentlemen present represented insurance capital amounting to over $800,000,000, and covering insurance amounting to $10,000,000,000.

The following Superintendents of Insurance were present: Lucien T. Barnes, Arkansas; John W. Steadman, Connecticut; Gustavus W. Smith, Kentucky; Edward Russell, Kansas; Stephen W. Rhodes, Massachusetts; John Nye, Maine; Samuel H. Row, Michigan; Oliver Pillsbury, New-Hampshire; Orlow W. Chapman, New-York; Mr. Morrow, Tennessee; Mr. Doyle, Wisconsin. Other Superintendents are expected here.

Messrs. Row, Rhodes, Steadman, Nye, and Doyle were appointed a Committee on Blanks for Annual Statements; Messrs. Nye, Rhodes, and Steadman, on Assets and Investments; Smith, Pillsbury, and Morrow, on Mortality, Interest, and Reinsurance; Pillsbury, Doyle, and Steadman, on Taxation, Deposits, and Fees; Smith, Row, and Rhodes, on Legislation; and Rhodes, Smith, and Morrow, on Miscellaneous Business.

The Committee on Blanks reported that the convention blank now in use has been of much advantage to both the company and the State, the expense and trouble of making annual returns being measurably lessened, and the condition of the company more clearly revealed. The form of the life statement is capable of radical improvement, and changes are demanded which shall more perfectly reveal the actual premium and income from interest and premium of these companies from year to year, and present in a concise form the different sources of actual income and actual disbursements, and the character of released assets in possession to balance. The report was held for future consideration.

The subject of keeping blanks was discussed informally, and divers opinions were expressed as to whether a lapsed policy ought to be reported as income. A resolution deprecated the practice of taking mortgages on the land of stockholders in insurance companies, instead of cash, where, by law, cash in full payment is required. Another resolution that insurance business and capital should not be taxed higher than other business and capital was tabled.

THE UNIVERSALISTS.

MEETING OF THE STATE CONVENTION AT AUBURN.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The Universalist State Convention reassembled at 8 o'clock this morning in the Universalist Church. The first hour was occupied with devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. J. V. Wilson, of Buffalo. Discussions on unimportant topics then ensued. At 10 o'clock the occasional sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. Fisher, of the St. Lawrence University. It was a scholarly discourse. Announcements and reports of committees consumed the remainder of the morning session. A committee of five was appointed to investigate the affairs of the *Christian Leader*, the organ of the denomination, covering a period of four years.

RAILROAD CONVENTION—CHEAP FREIGHT RAILWAY TO BE PROJECTED.

MOUNT VERNON, Ohio, Sept. 2.—A railroad convention, under the call of the People's Freight Railway Company of Pennsylvania, issued upon a circular of the New-York Cheap Transportation Association, met in this city to-day. The object of the convention was to perfect an organization in each of the States of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, to push forward a survey of the best line for the construction of a cheap freight railway between the Atlantic seaboard and the Mississippi River. Delegates were present from all the above-named States. Committees were appointed for each State to solicit subscriptions to defray the expenses of preliminary surveys of the entire line, with a central committee at Pittsburg, to which the other committees are to report. Charles G. [illegible] was appointed chief engineer of preliminary surveys. The convention adjourned to meet at the call of the Central Committee.

WASHINGTON.

THE SAFE BURGLARY TRIAL.

WILL BENTON APPEAR?—POSTMASTER GENERAL JEWELL AND THE DEPARTMENT CLERKS—SIXTY YEARS IN OFFICE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The trial of the safe burglar Benton is set in the Criminal Court of this District for to-morrow. Benton has not returned, and there are no indications that he will appear to-morrow. It seems almost certain that his bail will be declared forfeited. Mr. Riddle, who has charge of the case, has also not returned, but he is expected to-morrow. L. C. Hine, counsel for Benton, states to-night that his client will be here, ready for trial, to-morrow.

AN OLD OFFICIAL IN THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster General Jewell formally received all the clerks of his office this morning. During the presentation ceremony one of the clerks informed him that he had witnessed the induction of twenty-five Postmasters General. This person has been a clerk in the department for sixty years, and has administered the oath of office to most of the twenty-five chiefs whom he has seen sworn in.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICAN COMMISSION.

Fears are being expressed that the United States and Mexican Commission will not be able to close its business during the next five months, this time remaining of the limitation; and, as in such an event, all which has already been transacted would have no binding force on either Government, it will be of interest to claimants to learn that several hundred cases remain to be adjudicated, besides those in the hands of the umpire and the United States and Mexican Commissioners respectively, all of whom are absent from Washington, the first-named being in Europe. The convention for the settlement of claims, concluded in July, 1868, has twice been extended, and it is thought that in case of a probability that the entire business cannot be closed by the end of January next, the time will be further extended. There has not, however, been such representation on the part of the United States Commissioners to the Secretary of State as to induce the latter to propose to Mexico another supplemented convention for that purpose.

EFFECT OF REVISION OF THE STATUTES ON THE TONNAGE TAX.

The Attorney General has rendered a decision that the revised statutes of the United States do not materially change the rule existing previous to their passage, relating to the collection of tonnage tax on American and foreign vessels in ports of the United States. He is of opinion that the law requires the payment of the tax once within one year by every vessel entering from any foreign port. Vessels from or to Mexico, the Sandwich Islands, the Society Islands, the British Provinces of North America, &c., which heretofore paid the tax under a different ruling, are embraced in the rule as above stated, which renders uniform the collection of the dues, and will obviate the cause of complaints which were formerly made concerning the inequality of the tax.

SITES FOR NEW LIFE STATIONS.

The commission consisting of Capt. John McGowan, of the Revenue Marine Service, and E. W. Clark, of the Revenue Marine Bureau, designated by the Secretary of the Treasury to locate sites for life-saving stations upon the coasts of Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware, has completed its labors, having located stations in the vicinity of the following-named points: The southernmost point of Smith's Island, Va.; on Cobb's Island, Va.; on Hog Island, abreast of the Lighthouse; on Cedar Island, Va., immediately north of Watchapregue Inlet, at a point near Chincoteague Inlet, Va.; on the beach north of Green Run Inlet, Md.; on the beach north of Indian River Inlet, Del., near Rehoboth Bay; and on the beach one-half mile south of Cape Henlopen Lighthouse, Del.

OFFICERS DETAILED TO COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Secretary of War has directed that hereafter no officer of the army be detailed at a college or university, under section 26 of the act of July 28, 1866, for a longer period than three years, and that the limit thus fixed be applied to officers now detailed, so that they will be relieved at the expiration of three years from the date of detail. Under the foregoing, orders from the Adjutant General's Office relieving the officers will be issued at the proper time, and the authorities of the institutions are expected to make application for some other officer under the rules for selection, as promulgated in the yearly *Army Register*.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed Wm. L. Rynesson, Receiver of Public Moneys, and Lawrence La Poiset, Register of the Land Office, at La Mesilla, New-Mexico; Oscar Whitney, Register of the Land Office at Yankton, Dakota; George H. Hand, of Dakota, Secretary of that Territory; M. D. L. Dinsmore, Chief Engineer in the Revenue Service, and Adam Woolf, Surveyor of Customs of the Port of Nashville. Samuel Bloomer has been appointed Gauger for the Second District of Minnesota.

OPERATIONS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO MINT.

The gold coinage at the San Francisco mint during the month of August, 1874, amounted to $4,120,000, and silver to $191,000 in trade dollars, and $9,000 in subsidiary silver coin. The coinage for the corresponding month of 1873 was about $2,000,000 gold and $111,000 in trade dollars.

THE POSTAL CONGRESS.

J. H. Blackfan, Commissioner to the European Postal Convention, left to-day for Trenton, N. J., where he will spend a day or two with his family, and sails for Berne on Saturday. During his absence his desk will be occupied by Mr. Richard Elly, chief clerk of the foreign mail division.

A YEAR WITHOUT RAIN.

The Collector of Customs at El Paso, Texas, in a letter to the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, dated Aug. 17, says: "We have not had a drop of rain in this vicinity for 365 days. Everything is scorching hot and burning up. Many of the cattle have died of starvation."

THE CABINET.

The only Cabinet officers now in Washington are Secretaries Fish and Bristow, and Postmaster General Jewell. Secretary Belknap is expected to return to-morrow. Mr. Fish has not been absent more than a week altogether during the Summer.

THE REVENUE.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $191,812.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A YOUNG LADY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 2.—Jane E. Wolven, a young lady eighteen years of age, formerly a teacher in Christ Church Sabbath-school in this city, has disappeared in a mysterious manner. When last seen she was getting on board an upward-bound train on the Hudson River Railroad, at Cold Spring, on Friday last. She had been on a visit to her uncle in that village, having left her home in Milton on the Tuesday previous. She had on a black alpcca dress, black jockey hat with feather, and had brown hair, and was prepossessing in appearance. Many of her friends have been in search of her in Hudson River towns and cities for several days, but without success. The gravest apprehensions are entertained in regard to her safety, and there are those who believe she has been foully dealt with.

THE CREWS OF TWO WHALING VESSELS RESCUED AT SEA.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—Capt. Moore, of the schooner Hattie Card, writes from Doboy Island, Ga., that in latitude 36° 18', longitude 74° 30', at 7 o'clock in the evening, he fell in with four boats containing the Captains, mates, and crews of two whaling vessels, numbering in all twenty-four persons, who were all taken on board the schooner. The night on which the castaways were rescued was very tempestuous, and it was considered doubtful whether they could have survived the night in their boats. On the 26th of August eighteen of them were put on board a bark. Capt. Moore does not mention the names of the vessels to which the men belonged, nor the nature of the disaster that befell them.

SUICIDE OF AN UNKNOWN MAN—HE JUMPS OVERBOARD AND IS DROWNED.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 2.—Last evening, while the officers of the steamer John Brooks were collecting tickets on the passage from Boston to Portland, a tall, slim man, about fifty years old, with short gray whiskers, and wearing a seedy gray sack coat, said he had no ticket, but that his friend, a Mr. Burns, had two tickets, one of which was for him. Mr. Burns could not be found on the boat nor his name on the way-bill, whereupon the stranger broke from the Captain's office, rushed to the guards, and plunged overboard. A boat was lowered, but the man immediately sank, and did not come to the surface. He was evidently suffering from mental aberration. He left no clue to his identity. A passenger said he thought he recognized the stranger as a person he had seen in the vicinity of Sharon street, Boston, who had run through a handsome property.

THE TURF.

BUFFALO PARK RACES.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The horses for the running races at Buffalo Park, on the 9th, 10th, and 11th instant, are coming in rapidly. The entries for the hurdle race on the first day, the third race on the first day, and the second race on the second day will close to-morrow night. The entrance is free. The entrances for the hurdle race of the third day will close at the end of the races of the first day. Entries for the fourth race of the third day close at the end of the races of the second day. For the other races there are eighty-five entries, which closed May 1. The track is in splendid condition, and a large attendance is expected from all parts of the United States and the Canadas.

TROTTING AT MYSTIC PARK.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—The Mystic Park races to-day were attended by an immense crowd of spectators, drawn together by the two excellent races on the regular programme and the special prize of $2,500 offered for Goldsmith Maid to beat her previous record of 2:14¾.

The first race was for horses of the 2:38 class. There were seven starters, Ben. Mace's James Howell, Jr., being the favorite at about even against the field. Bella won the first heat, but the next three were taken by James Howell, Jr., not, however, without a hard struggle.

The second race was for horses that had never beaten 2:28, for which there were nine starters. Lucille Golddust was the favorite at $200 to $150 for Smuggler, $50 for Frank Ferguson, $40 for Commodore, $30 for Music, and $40 for the field. Lucille Golddust won the race after losing the third heat, which was won by Smuggler in 2:22.

SUMMARIES.

MYSTIC PARK, Sept 2.—Purse of $2,000 for horses that had never beaten 2:38; mile heats, three in five, in harness; $1,000 to first, $500 to second, $300 to third, and $200 to fourth.

Ben Mace's br. g. James Howell, Jr.	4	1	1	1
W. L. Simmons' b. m. Bella	1	2	5	3
Isaac Woodruff's g. g. Royal George	2	6	2	6
Dan Mace's blk. g. Arthur	6	4	3	2
J. McKeon's ch. g. Reserve	3	3	4	4
D. B. Goff's b. m. Lady Woods	5	5	6	5
J. Moore's b. m. Effie Dean	7	dis.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half mile.	Mile.
First heat	37½	1:15	2:30½
Second heat	35¼	1:11	2:24¼
Third heat	36	1:14	2:27¾
Fourth heat	37½	1:15	2:29

SAME DAY.—Purse $3,000, for 2:28 class horses: $1,500 to first, $750 to second, $450 to third, $300 to fourth.

C. S. Green's b. m. Lucille Golddust	1	1	2	1
H. S. Russell's b. s. Smuggler	8	8	1	8
James Fitche's b. g. Commodore	6	3	7	2
J. C. Eckerson's b. g. Everett Ray	4	2	6	5
W. C. Trimble's ch. m. Music	2	5	4	6
W. S. Sargent's br. s. Phil. Sheridan	3	4	3	4
G. N. Ferguson's br. g. Frank Ferguson	7	6	8	3
Robert Johnson's b. m. Lady Mace	5	7	5	7
J. Batcheldar's b. g. John H.	9	dis.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half-mile.	Mile.
First heat	35½	1:11	2:25¼
Second heat	35½	1:11	2:22¼
Third heat	36	1:11	2:22
Fourth heat	36¼	1:11	2:23

A special purse of $2,500 was offered to Goldsmith Maid to beat her own record of 2:14¾, she to have three trials. The Maid appeared between the heats of the second race and made the first heat in 1:19½, going easy all the way round, accompanied by a runner attached to a buggy and driven by James Golden. The second trial was made under the most favorable auspices. The track had been scraped close into the pole. There was absolutely no wind in any direction. Budd nodded for the word the first time he came down. The Maid trotted the first quarter in 33¼ seconds, and the half-mile in 1:06¼, lifting her head once just before she reached there. The last half-mile was trotted without the least show of a break, and she made her best recorded time, 2:14, amid the cheers of the assembled thousands.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

During the past few days the interest in the Beecher-Tilton controversy has been quietly subsiding. The principal actors in the case no longer attract public attention, and even the discussion of the subject is becoming distasteful in Brooklyn. Most people seem to know as much about the scandal as they desire, and do not therefore concern themselves about further developments. Mr. Moulton's statement has not yet appeared, and, as he is still absent from Brooklyn, it will probably be delayed a day or two longer. Some very important disclosures are expected when it is published. One thing, at least, may be relied upon: that Mr. Moulton will keep nothing in reserve this time. All that he knows in connection with the case will be brought forward in his promised statement. It is believed that Gen. Butler has assisted in its preparation. Mr. Tilton is anxiously awaiting the appearance of this document, in order to give his own statement to the public. No further action has yet been taken in relation to the legal suits growing out of the case. It is believed that Mr. Tilton's suit against Mr. Beecher will be vigorously prosecuted. Mr. Tilton's counsel stated yesterday that he had not yet received Mr. Beecher's answer to his client's complaint. He says he does not expect it until the legal time of twenty days has expired, and that Mr. Beecher's counsel would prolong the matter to a greater length if they could. He states that Mr. Shearman's excuse for not serving it is that he wishes the Pastor of Plymouth Church to enjoy his vacation undisturbed. No further developments have taken place in relation to the libel suits against the Brooklyn papers.

APPLETONS' TRADE SALE OF STATIONERY.

A remarkable trade sale of stationery will take place on the 7th inst. at Clinton Hall Salesrooms. The catalogue, just issued by Messrs. Geo. A. Leavitt & Co., contains an inventory of the stock, which represents a cash value of more than $100,000. It includes every species of stationery known to the trade, such as books, paper of every description, mathematical and writing instruments, desks, portfolios, slates, cards, papeteries, tin goods, and articles useful in mercantile and other offices. This invoice will be sold under the personal guarantee of the Messrs. Appleton, to whom it now belongs, that the goods are perfect, and are being disposed of simply to enable the firm to close that department of the business.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.

William Moore, aged forty-three years, committed suicide yesterday by jumping into the North River, at the foot of West Thirty-ninth street. He had been insane for some time, and was living with his family at No. 435 West Thirty-ninth street. He escaped from the house about 4 A. M. yesterday, and immediately went to the dock. The body was found soon after, and the Coroner notified.

Don't buy an "Elastic Truss" till you have seen POMEROY'S, price $4, at 744 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Washington Irving, a great sufferer from Asthma, found relief in WHITCOMB'S REMEDY.—*Advertisement.*

Two Colors of Our Flag,
viz., White and Red, should adorn the mouth of everybody. The teeth should be as white as ivory, the gums red as rubies, and they will be so if brushed daily with FRAGRANT SOZODONT.

For All Purposes of a Family Liniment, the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

Surf Hotel, Fire Island.
Open for guests until Sept. 15.
D. S. S. SAMMIS.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Henry S. Nash has abandoned No. 44 West 23d st. His address is No. 52 Stevens Building, 27th st.

Tourists Should Obtain Lundborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury. Cooling and refreshing.

MARRIED.

AMORY—GUICHARD.—On 1st inst., at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Henry Mottet, WILLIAM AMORY, Jr., of Boston, to Miss J. P. GUICHARD, of Macon, France.

NOYES—GILMAN.—On Tuesday, Sept. 1, by Rev. James O. Murray, D. D., CHARLES PHELPS NOYES, and EMILY HOFFMAN, fourth daughter of Winthrop S. Gilman, of this City.

SANDERS—LIVINGSTON.—Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1874, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Wyatt, Col. W. W. SANDERS, U. S. A., to HELEN, daughter of the late John S. Livingston.

SMITH—MORFORD.—On Sept. 1, at the residence of bride's parents, Nyack, N. Y., by Rev. H. V. Voorhees, DAVID D. SMITH, Jr., to MARY [illegible] MORFORD.

STODDARD—[illegible].—At Newburg, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 1, by Rev. Octavius Applegate, E. [illegible] STODDARD, of New-York City, to [illegible] C., daughter of Rev. [illegible] of Newburg.

DIED.

BACON.—At Middletown, Conn., on Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1874, WILLIAM W. BACON, in the 61st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at 3 o'clock on Friday, Sept. 4, from his late residence.

☞ New-Haven and Middletown, Conn., papers please copy.

BEARDSLEY.—At St. Albans, Vt., Sept. 2, Mrs. ABIGAIL S. BEARDSLEY, wife of Hon. H. R. Beardsley.

Relatives and friends of the family and of her sons-in-law, Cyrus Butler and W. and J. H. Ballard, are invited to attend her funeral Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

BROWN.—At the residence of her son, Edward F. Brown, No. 1,008 Madison av., Sept. 2, MARY E., widow of the late Joseph Brown, in the 64th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Baldwin, Me., for interment.

DRAKE.—At Rahway, N. J., on Wednesday, 2d inst., JULIA A., wife of Dr. Lewis Drake, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son, Joseph W. Martin, are invited to attend the funeral ceremonies at St. Paul's Church, Rahway, on Saturday, 5th inst., at 2:30 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 12 M. and 1 P. M.

ENGLEHART.—On Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1874, KATE WHITE, wife of Jacob L. Englehart, and niece of Jonas Heller.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, Sept. 4, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 65 West 46th st.

☞ San Francisco and Portland (Oregon) papers please copy.

FERGUSON.—At Stamford, Sept. 1, JOHN FERGUSON, formerly of this City, in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at St. John's Church, Stamford, on Friday, 4th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 12 M. train from New-York.

HARDING.—On Tuesday, Sept. 1, WILLIAM HARDING, in the 87th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Sept. 4, at 1 P. M., from his late residence, No. 108 East 11th st.

JONES.—Monday, Aug. 31, MARY PRITCHARD, wife of William Jones, aged thirty-three.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the Welsh Presbyterian Church, 13th st., Thursday, at 12:30 precisely.

JOHNSTON.—At her residence in Burlington, N. J., on Sabbath evening, Aug. 30, 1874, MARGARET ANN, widow of Rev. James R. Johnston, and daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Alexander McLeod, in the 66th year of her age.

Funeral services at Burlington on Thursday, Sept 3, at 10 A. M. Carriages will await arrival of the train at 2 P. M., at Cortlandt Street Ferry, to convey relatives and friends to Green-Wood Cemetery.

ORTON.—On Sept. 2, HOWARD ROGERS, infant child of Wm. H. and Sarah A. Orton, aged 4½ months.

Funeral services this day, (Thursday,) Sept. 3, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 513 West 22d st.

PITKIN.—At Brattleboro, Vt., Sept. 2, JOHN R. PITKIN, (late of Woodhaven, Long Island,) in the 80th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. G. L. Owen, Woodhaven, Long Island, on Saturday, Sept. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SWINTON.—At Hohokus, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept 2, MARY LOUISA, wife of Alfred Swinton, and daughter of Wm. H. and Eliza Demarest, of Jersey City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

VOORHIS.—At Spring Valley, Bergen County, N. J., on Monday evening, ELIZA, wife of Henry H. Voorhis.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Sept. 4, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the house, and at 11 o'clock from the South Church, at Schraalenburg.

VERMILYE.—At Hartford, Aug. 31, Miss MARGARET L. VERMILYE, daughter of the late William M. Vermilye.

Remains will be transferred from Forty-second street depot to Woodlawn Cemetery at 3 P. M. to-day. Friends are invited to attend.

WELLER.—At the Presbyterian Home, 73d st., near Madison av., after a long illness, WILLIAM WELLER, janitor, aged 68 years.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Home at 9 o'clock A. M.

WILMERDING.—At Vevay, Switzerland, Aug. 6, ELEANOR EARL, relict of Wm. E. Wilmerding, and daughter of the late Thomas Lawrance.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 20th st. and 6th av., on Friday morning, Sept. 4, at 11 o'clock.

WEBB.—At Greenwich, Conn., Aug. 31, Mrs. ELIZABETH R. WEBB, (late of this City,) in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at the Second Congregational Church, Greenwich, on Thursday, at 2:30 P. M.

OBITUARY.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the American Bank Note Company, held Tuesday, 1st September, 1874, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has again pleased Almighty God to deprive this company of its chief executive officer, and remove from a position of usefulness one who has been identified with the company from its earliest formation, and desiring to suitably record our appreciation of this sad event, be it, therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of our President, John E. Gavit, this company has been deprived of an officer of inestimable ability, this board of a wise and able counselor, and his associates of a friend whose genial presence was a pleasure, and whose ready sympathy was always freely and judiciously bestowed. Not only in the councils of this board and in his duties as President did he merit and command esteem, but as an ever-welcome visitor in our households, the shadows on our family hearthstones will be a lasting reminder of the great loss we have sustained.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of our deceased President and friend the assurance of our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of great sorrow. Human consolation is of little avail on such an occasion, and time only can soften the anguish now felt in the loss of one whose memory will be fondly cherished by all to whom he was endeared.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes, and a copy, duly attested, be forwarded to the family of Mr. Gavit.

THEO. H. FREELAND,
Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRADE SALE
of
STATIONERY,
AT AUCTION,
to be held on
MONDAY, SEPT. 7, AT 9 O'CLOCK.

D. APPLETON & CO.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS,
valued at cost more than
$100,000,
all of the highest grade, imported and manufactured expressly for their own sales.

Among the items may be mentioned—10,000 reams of Paper—Owen's, Johnson's, Pirie's, Saratoga, French, and domestic, 5,000 dozen Inks, 20,000 gross Steel Pens, 2,400 dozen Pencils, 1,500 dozen Slates, 5,000,000 Envelopes, 1,000 Letter-books, 300 rolls Tracing Cloth, 100,000 quires of full and half-bound Blank-books, 10,000 dozen Pass and Memorandum Books, &c. A full assortment in every article necessary to this branch of the business.

The whole to be sold at auction to the highest bidder, without reserve, at the
CLINTON HALL SALES-ROOMS,
commencing on
MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 7, AT 9 O'CLOCK, PROMPT.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.,
Auctioneers.

FINE DIAMONDS.
We have on exhibition and for sale, the largest pair of fine diamonds in this country. They are exactly alike in size, weight, and shape, white and without fault of any kind, and weigh, together, nearly twenty-four carats. We have also one of the largest and finest collections of diamond solitaires ever offered in this market, and no one should buy till they have examined our stock.
HOWARD & CO.,
No. 222 5th av., New-York.

A HOUSE AS A FREE GIFT TO EVERY sixty-fourth purchaser of a lot in Garden City Park.—646 lots, from $150 to $300 each, payable $5 or $10 monthly, (without interest,) and ten two-story dwellings now being erected, to be distributed by drawings on next Christmas Eve among those who have purchased the lots. No extra cost. No chance to lose, but ten chances to receive a present of a dwelling. Come at 9 o'clock any morning and accompany the agent to see the property free of expense. Free excursion every Sunday by special train at 9:30 A. M., returning at 12:15 noon. All lots are good, but choice of location can be had by applying at once. Maps and free tickets at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st., New-York. Inclose stamp for map.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, GRAVEL, Calculi, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland and Chronic Affections (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty page 12mo. pamphlet, explaining, their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author, will be sent free to any address. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York. Letters from restored patients pronounced incurable.

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1874.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Society, held this day, HENRY B. HYDE was elected President of the Society in place of William C. Alexander, deceased, and JAMES W. ALEXANDER was elected Vice President in place of Henry B. Hyde, elected President.

SAMUEL BORROWE, Secretary.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 5, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On Tuesday, at 6:30 A. M.; on Wednesday, at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M.; on Thursday, at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday, at 10 and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, P. M.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN CLUB met at No. 678 8th av., Aug. 31, and elected the following officers: President, W. J. O'Bryon; First Vice President, Milner Imlay; Second Vice President, Robert Irwin; Third, John C. Lang; Treasurer, Robert Latta; Secretaries, W. J. O'Bryon, Jr., and George Koethen; Executive Committee, [illegible] Snow, Ash, Mosely, Watt, Webster, Oliver, Gasaney, Sheller, Pitman, Jardine, Price, Beattie, Kimball, Davison, Wright, Allen, Campbell, Parks, Emblem, and Alfred West.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held at Dorschell's Hall, 10th av., near 65th st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 3, at 8 o'clock.
WM. H. BELLAMY, Vice President.
WM. H. WARRING, Secretary.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Sept. 3, at head-quarters, No. 304 Grand st.
[illegible], President.
[illegible], Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Wednesday, Sept. 2, James M. Miller adjourned the foreclosure sales of the two houses and lots on the north side of Seventy-ninth street, respectively, 185 feet east of Fourth avenue and 60 feet west of Lexington avenue, to Friday, Sept. 18. Hugh N. Camp readjourned the foreclosure sale of the premises No. 228 Pearl street to Wednesday, Sept. 16. William Kennelly withdrew from auction the one-quarter interest in and to a plot of land, 100 by 125, on the north-west corner of Tenth avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street, by order of the court, on account of the legal proceedings being estopped by a settlement of the case by the parties in interest.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions announced for to-day are as follows, all at the Exchange with the exception of the last mentioned:

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot on the east side of Fifth avenue, 25.2 feet south of Eighty-sixth street, 21.10 by 100; also, similar sale under the direction of W. S. Keiles, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot No. 23 Spring street, nort side, 23.9 by 119.3.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, executor's sale of one half interest in the four-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, 25 by 50 by 98.9, No. 144 West Twenty-third street, south side, 325 feet east of Seventh avenue. The property belongs to the estate of the late Clementina Ruthven.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, on the premises at Jamaica, Queens County, Long Island, of twenty-four lots situate on Grand street, between Eldert's lane and Drew avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 20 by 100.5 on the north side of Fifty-fifth street, 80 feet east of Lexington avenue.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Sept. 1.

Bowery, No. 35, e. s., 50 feet n. of Bayard st., 25x174.2; Bayard st., n. s., 86.2 feet e. of Bowery, 17.9x49.11	$100,000
Bowery, w. s., No. 270, 25x90	55,000
Centre Market place, s. s., 138.2 feet s. of Broome st., 24.4x70.8	27,250
Livingston place, e. s., 76.6 feet s. of 16th st., 51.6x120	50,000
5th st., No. 112, s. s., 143.2 feet e. of 2d av., 21.3x96.2	15,700
8th st., n. s., 600.5 feet w. of 5th av., 23x93.11	14,000
10th st., n. s., 244 feet w. of Avenue A, 25x94.8	32,000
26th st., s. s. 363.10 feet e. of 8th av., 21x98.9	12,000
27th st., s. s., 328.6 feet e. of 9th av., 16.8x98.9	13,000
29th st., n. s., 225 feet e. of 2d av., 25x98.9	22,500
41st st., s. s., 130 feet e. of 8th av., 20x98.9	13,000
46th st., s. s., 368.9 feet w. of 5th av., 18.9x100.5	33,000
55th st., s. s., 259.6 feet west of 1st av., 27x37.9	35,000
51st st., s. s., 101 feet east of Madison av., 16x102.2	30,000
51st st., s. s., 181 feet east of Madison av., 19x102.2	30,000
83d st., n. s., 408.9 feet east of 9th av., 16.3x102.2; 83d st., n. s., 425 feet east of 9th av., 23.9x80	84,000
84th st., No. 327 East, n. s., 310 feet east of 2d av., 20x102	6,800
87th st., s. s., 135 feet east of Av. A, 15x100.8; 87th st., s. s., 150 feet east of Av. A, 3x83	12,000
111th st., s. s., 140 feet west of 2d av., 20x100.11	6,225
132d st., n. s., 280 feet west of 4th av., 20x99.11; 3d st., n. s., 26 feet east of Av. C, 18x48	25,000
Dyckman av., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 4th st., 25x100, 24th ward	250
1st av., w. s., 68.3 ft. s. of 123d st., 17.10x65.2	10,000
2d av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of 113th st., 25x80	15,000
10th av., e. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 52d st., 25x75; 10th av., e. s., 100.5 ft. s. of 52d st., 25x75	54,000

Leasehold Conveyance.

12th st., n. s., 61.9 ft. e. of 4th av., 22x32.3	$16,250

Gorlet Leases.

3d av., w. s., 52.6 ft. n. of 62d st., 27.6x72.10	$22,000
3d av., w. s., 80 ft. n. of 62d st., 27.6x72.11	22,000

Leases Recorded.

Worth st., No. 15, 3½ years, per year	$4,250
1st av., No. 443, store, 5 2-3 years, per year	1,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE IN 38TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., for sale; 21.10x55 feet, with butler's pantry extension; has just been thoroughly overhauled and tastefully decorated, and is in perfect order throughout; lot 98.9.

ALSO,

In 36th st., west of 5th av., a very attractive four-story brown stone house which has been put in perfect order, and can be bought low; size 20x55; lot, 98.9. For permits and further particulars apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st., and No. 35 East 17th st.

NOS. 744 AND 746 5TH AV., AT GRAND ENtrance into Central Park, new, superbly-built, finished, and planned 21 and 27-foot four-story high-stoop stone dwellings, with elegant dining-room extensions. For sale reasonably. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st., and No. 31 East 17th st.

NO. 51 WEST 42D ST., FACING RESERVOIR Park; elegant medium-size four-story stone dwelling, with or without the first-class stable and lot adjoining on 43d st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st., and No. 31 East 17th st.

HARLEM.—A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE A THREE-story high-stoop brown-stone house; size 18.6x50, lot 125; in perfect order; location unsurpassed, being on 5th av., near Mount Morris Park; terms to suit. Apply to J. R. FRANKLIN, No. 46 East 14th st.

FOR SALE—ON 61ST ST., JUST EAST OF MADIson av., a first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, about 19x55x100.5; neighborhood first class; price $36,000. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone-front house No. 17 West 21st st., near 5th av. Apply at No. 103 Fulton st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

A BARGAIN.—THREE NEW FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop dwellings; all hard wood; on West 12d st., between [illegible] av. and Boulevard. See bills on premises; $25,000; two others, $20,000 each.

BROADWAY, SOUTH-WEST CORNER HOUSTON st.—Plot 50x100 feet; to lease for twenty-one years, with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A LOVELY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—SUMmer and Winter family house, (seventeen rooms;) all the modern conveniences; elegant parlor, 37x16; large dining-room; fine kitchen, with stationary tubs, hot and cold water, first-class range; bath-room and water-closets; furnace-heaters; gas-pipes introduced, arranged for owner's use; handsome carriage-house, stable, and coachman's rooms; all the requisite outbuildings, sheds, &c.; inclosed and entirely fenced; in perfect order, with thirty-four acres land, lawn, orchard, flowers, fruits; magnificent views and very speculative building sites; one hour on the Erie Railway, near Hoboken; no nuisances, no malaria; salubrious all the year round; picturesque drives and walks; most desirable neighbors; eligible alike for business, retirement, or pleasure. Apply to CHARLES BATCHELOR, Hohokus, N. J., or at No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT RAVENSWOOD, LONG Island City.—Two houses, twelve rooms each; ground 50x200; one cottage, ten rooms; ground 100x100; choice location; terms most reasonable. For description and particulars, apply to JERE JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park row.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & Bro., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine st., New-York.

WILL POSITIVELY SELL AT AUCTION, on TUESDAY, Sept. 8, 1874, at 2 P. M., on the premises, the attractive residence of Julius Molter, Esq., at East Orange, N. J.; also, several choice building plots. This property is handsomely located within five minutes' walk from Watsessing Station, and three-fourths mile from Brick Church Station, on Marcy av. and Prospect st., which is lined with fine improvements, is macadamized, and lighted with gas.

The residence is in every way well appointed and desirable, in first-rate condition, and contains some fifteen rooms, with the usual improvements. The grounds are very handsomely improved. House will be open to be seen after Sept. 3.

The plots are also improved, with fruit and shade trees, and front on a street sixty feet wide, and upon some of them are valuable buildings.

Special train will leave foot of Barclay and Christopher sts. at 1 P. M.

For railroad passes and maps apply to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

BY ORDER OF J. A. RUTHVEN, EXECUTOR of CLEMENTINA RUTHVEN, deceased, THIS DAY, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room:

All the undivided one-half interest in the four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone house and lot No. 144 West 23d st., 25x50; lot, 98.9.

Particulars at No. 35 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE—WILL sell at auction, by order of the Surrogate, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, the three-story and basement high stoop brick house and lot, No. 46 West 45th st., between 5th and 6th avs., subject to $10,000 mortgage.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, now occupied by the Berkshire Life. Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET.—NO. 392 BROOME ST., CONSISTING OF basement, store, sales-room on first floor, and apartments of five rooms; good location for barber, with bath-rooms; restaurant, or light manufacturing. Inquire on premises.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE SPACIOUS DOUBLE store, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, about 50x135 feet, with basement and sub-cellar; new building and very well lighted. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—NOS. [illegible] AND [illegible] MERCER ST. [illegible] [illegible] HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

[illegible]

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSES TO let by J. S. MATHEWS, No. 240 Broadway.

	Per month.
East 30th st., adjoining 5th av., four story, high stoop	$400
East 47th st., near 5th av., four story, high stoop	400
West 51st st., near 5th av., four story, high stoop	350
West 42d st., adjoining Broadway, four story, high stoop	325
West 49th st., between 5th and 6th avs., four story, high stoop	300
West 47th st., between 5th and 6th avs., high stoop	300
West 28th st., near 9th av., three story, high stoop	225
West 29th st., between 8th and 9th avs., four story, high stoop	300

Also many other desirable unfurnished and furnished houses at moderate rentals.

J. S. MATHEWS, No. 240 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—NO. 26 WEST 25TH st., desirably located, four-story high-stoop house in good order; full sized house and lot. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

NO. 33 WEST 45TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., FOUR story high stoop brown-stone house; rent low. Also No. 489 Hudson st. Apply at No. 371 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.,
Reopens Monday, Sept. 7.

During the week commencing Monday, Aug. 31, new pupils will be received between the hours of 8:30 A. M. and 12 M.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.,
For the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, &c.,
Reopens Sept. 21.
Elementary Class for boys from eight upwards.
SPECIAL TWO YEARS' COURSE IN ARCHITECTURE.
CLASSES IN DRAWING, free hand, linear, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Prof. Naval Academy.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.
S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals.
No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park.
Reopens Sept. 23.

GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION. Among their patrons are:

T. S. Hastings, D. D.,	G. L. Prentiss, D. D.,
Howard Crosby, D. D.,	H. E. Montgomery, D. D.,
T. Gallaudet, D. D.,	Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D.,
J. O. Murray, D. D.,	Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D.,
E. H. Chapin, D. D.,	Prof C. Short, LL. D.,
H. D. Ganse, D. D.,	Prof. C. A. Joy, Ph. D.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.
THE FALL TERM of 1874, will commence Sept. 17.
For circulars or admission, address
L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL.D., Rector,
No. 21 West 32d st.
Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. For circulars apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
The twenty-ninth year will begin Sept. 16, 1874. The boarding department affords a pleasant home for young ladies from abroad.
For particulars address
A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal.

MME. LESPINASSE'S
Fort Washington French Institute for young ladies re-opens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Brentano's, 33 Union square.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
The School and College Directory contains valuable information concerning schools. Compiled expressly as a guide for the use of parents. Sent free.
T. C. PINCKNEY, Bennett Building, New-York.

NEW-YORK NORMAL CONSERVATORY,
No. 28 East 14th st., near Union square.
Superior instruction in singing, piano music, harmony, and modern languages.
FRANCIS A. GERLACH, Director.

ABINGDON BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children.—Male department separate. Thorough grounding in English and practical branches. Also preparation in collegiate studies and for business. Interview or circular at Class Rooms, No. 275 West 11th st., New-York.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A BOARDing and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its eleventh year, Sept. 21. Boarders limited to four; day scholars to fifty. Circulars sent on application.
JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE—PORT CHESter, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for ten boys. O. Winthrop Starr, Principal. Situation beautiful; play ground 4½ acres; instruction thorough; references first class; experience, 19 years; $400 per annum.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, open day and evening for business education. This Institution received the first premium for penmanship at the American Institute.

HUDSON.—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—A native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Reopens Sept. 7.
Misses PEAKE, Principals.

BUSINESS COLLEGE, WEST SIDE 23D ST. corner 6th av.—Most select and practical commercial school in the City. Now open, day and evening. Please call.

MISS CRUTTENDEN, ASSISTED BY COMPEtent instructors, will re-open, on Sept. 28, her school for young ladies and children, at No. 39 West 35th st.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS SCHOOL.—CORNwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., "Happy Home for Boys." Mountain tramps and trapping. Each department under an able and experienced instructor. Will reopen Sept. 16. OREN COBB, A. M., Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MISS BALLOW'S
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 32 West 18th st., will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MISS ARROWSMITH, NO. 321 2D AV., BEtween 18th and 19th sts., will reopen her boarding and day school for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE for boys, No. 101 West 45th st., corner 6th av., re-opens Sept. 14. Thorough courses of instruction. Circulars at rooms.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.
IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON AND MISS AGNES L. JONES.—English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 13 East 31st street; reopens September 24.

DR. BERTHET'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Boys—French, English, Classical, and Mathematical—opens Sept. 21. No. 52 West 54th st. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

THE MISSES PERKINS REOPEN THEIR school for girls and their Kindergarten, at No. 116 Waverley place, Sept. 30. For circulars apply to the above address.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, SING SING, N. Y.—REV. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The next year will begin Sept. 15.

MRS. N. H. GILLET WILL OPEN A BOARDING and day school, for young ladies and children, on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at Orange, N. J.

MISS MASON WILL RESUME HER HOME classes for young ladies and children on Oct. 1, at No. 113 West 44th st. Address by letter until Sept. 15.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 16.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—School year will begin Sept 21. For prospectus address S. M. VAN VLECK, Sing Sing, N. Y.

TARRYTOWN YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY; superior advantages. Address Rev. W. H. KINGSBURY, Tarrytown, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Florida, Orange County, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 14. Mrs. G. W. SEWARD, Principal.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, PEEKSkill on the Hudson.—Reopens the first Monday in September, 1874.

MISS C. E. FERRIS, NO. 108 EAST 12TH ST., will reopen her School for Young Ladies and Children, TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Circulars sent. THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART—N. Y. Society Library, 67 University place. Drawing, water-colors, oil-painting. Evening classes Wednesday and Saturday.

MISS CONOVER WILL REOPEN HER HOME Boarding School for Children, Old Bridge, N. J., Sept. 17.

MISS GIBBENS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st. Reopens Sept. 21.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON

Will reopen their school for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested without further notice.

They will continue their experiment of a Kindergarten in connection with their school at No. 7 Gramercy Park, to reopen Oct. 1, under the charge of Mme. Kriege and her daughter, with a class for training Kindergartners, to commence Nov. 1.

They design having also a class for boys, who will be taught some of the "occupations" of the Kindergarten, and gymnastics, with reading, writing, arithmetic, and object lessons.

Applications for the school and Kindergarten and boys' class to be made personally, or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES
AND LITTLE GIRLS, NO. 167 MADISON AV.
This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course, French, German, light gymnastics; lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 112 5th av.,
between 16th and 17th sts., (Knabe Building.)
The only music school in this country which is conducted by practical musicians. All branches of vocal and instrumental music practically and thoroetically taught.
The Amateur Orchestra and Orchestral School meet every Tuesday at 8 P. M.
The Amateur Opera recitals take place every fourth Wednesday in each month.
Lectures on the different musical sciences will be delivered every third Wednesday, by the greatest celebrities in the country.
The Conservatory Library, numbering now over 15,000 musical works, available to pupils.
ERNST EBERHARD, ANGELO TORRIANI, WM. K. BASSFORD, } Musical Directors.
P. R. MAVERICK, Secretary.

MISS HINSDALE,
assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn,
will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's) Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.
A Kindergarten for little girls and boys will be opened in connection with the school.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON.
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
The course of instruction embraces classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, and elocution, military drill, gymnastum, &c.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
WITH KINDERGARTEN,
No. 658 Lexington av., between 55th and 56th sts.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School.
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

MISS JAUDON'S
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 31st., (house next the church,) will be re-opened THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Her
KINDERGARTEN
will enter on its third year on the same day.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.
The preparatory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL, formerly instructor in Harvard, is limited to about ten pupils. Reference to parents of scholars: Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Governeur M. Ogden, Esq., &c., also to Prof. Child, Prof. Lane, &c., Cambridge. Address 115 East 26th st., (formerly 129 East 24th st.

MERVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERman Home Academy for Young Ladies, and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island.—French and German spoken in the house; location healthy; terms, $280 per annum.
Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, Principal, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianiste, from London. School will reopen Sept. 17.

BROOKS SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Location, the "City of Schools," in the suburbs; buildings new, grounds large; family limited to sixty; studies arranged in preparatory and collegiate courses; ladies prepared for Vassar College. Principal, Mrs. M. B. J. WHITE; teachers, seven resident, two non-resident. For particulars address
EDWARD WHITE,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, gentlemen, and children, and boarding-school for young gentlemen. Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d st.—German, English, and French thoroughly taught by native instructors. Commercial and classical departments. Kindergarten and training school for kindergarteners. Sixteenth school year begins TUESDAY, Sept. 15. FEODOR THURM, Principal.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE—A BOARDING and Day School for Boys, Jamaica, Long Island. EMILE VIRNOT, A. M., Principal; collegiate, scientific and business courses; French and German; French, the language of the family; terms, $400; five day boarders, $350; music the only extra. Opens Sept. 15

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA WILL REOPEN her English and French Boarding School for young ladies at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., on the Hudson, Sept. 15. Board and tuition, $300 a year. Delightfully located; forty-five minutes from New-York City. For circulars, address the Principal, or JAMES [illegible] ILDE, Jr., No. 482 Broadway.

THE HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS ATTENDing the Hopkins Grammar School, (fifth year;) enlarged and refitted; combines the advantages of the family and personal instruction, with drill in large classes which graduate fifty pupils for Yale.
WM. A. MAGILL, A. M.,
Nos. 126 and 128 High st., New-Haven, Conn.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., re-opens Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to five, to whom every home comfort and care will be extended. Apply by letter, or personally, as above.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 16.
Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—First-class school for both sexes. Location delightful and healthy; climate mild. Building brick; heated by steam; lighted by gas; hot and cold water. Railroads and telegraphs. Commences Sept. 2. Send for catalogue. H. K. TRASK, Principal.

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON, AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. The 18th year begins Sept. 23. Best advantages of home and European schools. Beautiful grounds and river scenery. Address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTItute, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University;) the thirty-eighth year begins Sept. 14th; primary, commercial, and classical departments.
M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
No. 1,285 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. A first-class school for boys. Circulars at Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, and at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway. WALLER HOLLADAY, No. 3 Gramercy Park.

EDWARDS PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND Young Men, Stockbridge, Mass., begins its twentieth year Sept. 22. $600 per annum. Six Professors prepare forty-five pupils for college scientific school, or business. Messrs. HOFFMAN & FLACK, Associate Principals.

KINDERGARTEN REMOVED TO NO. 44 East 43d st.—Will reopen Sept. 23; all the Froebel occupations taught in the best manner; training class for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 9; terms moderate. Miss E. M. COE, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The next school year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For Catalogue, with terms, references, &c., address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN.—A Select School for boys, $250. Personal teaching and attention.
Fall term opens Sept. 7. Correspondence invited.
T. PATTISON, Principal.

GERMAN-AMERICAN PRIVATE AND boarding school and Conservatory of Music, No. 336 West 29th st., New-York. Connected with this institution is a Kindergarten. Send for circulars. F. W. MOELLER, Principal.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO County, N. Y., (Established 1849.)—For both sexes; reopens Aug. 31; thorough discipline and instruction; pupils in the family of the principal. Address
Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY School, Sing Sing, N. Y., will begin its next term Sept. 15. First roll-call at 6 P. M.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—MISS VEDDER will succeed Miss WHITTEMORE in her School for Young Ladies and Children; course of instruction and corps of teachers will remain the same. Reopens Sept. 15.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORcester, Mass., fits boys and young men for common and scientific pursuits. Its superior merits stated in circular. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY—new building and gymnasium completed. Send for pictures. $400 per annum. COL. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Principals.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children, No. 250 West 38th st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

NOT FASHIONABLE—WORTHY THE SUPPORT of judicious parents—Yonkers Military Institute. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. APPLY to Miss ELIZABETH WHEELER, Bridgeport, Conn.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS, 258 LEXINGTON av., between 40th and 41st sts., will reopen Sept. 21.

$300 FOR 40 WEEKS—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG boys. [illegible] Hempstead, Long Island.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA
No. 333 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.
GRAMMAR
111th year begins MONDAY, Sept. 14.
SCHOOL.
Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B. / E. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.
Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Putnam's and the School.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av.,
next door to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH.
Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Court st., near State.
The Fall Season begins Sept. 1. Subscription books now open.
This CELEBRATED MUSIC SCHOOL offers the accumulated advantages of many years of successful operation.
The corps of Professors now numbers forty-one of the ablest instructors in America.
PRIVATE and CLASS INSTRUCTION in all branches of music and modern languages, at moderate prices.
The FIRST PRIZE in vocal music was awarded to one of our pupils by the New-York Normal College.
The Orchestral School will be continued as usual. An amateur English and Italian Opera will also be instituted, in which pupils will be assigned full parts. The library will be complete.
N. B.—The NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY is the only chartered Conservatory of Music in the State, having no branch except the Brooklyn, and being entirely distinct from other institutions which imitate its name evidently with the view of obtaining patronage thereby.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 31 West 52d st., near 5th av. and Central Park, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A thorough and graduated English course, with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school.
MUSICAL DEPARTMENT
under the direction of
PROF. S. B. MILLS.
A KINDERGARTEN is attached to the school.

KEBLE SCHOOL, SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Boarding School for Young Ladies and Children, under the supervision of
Right Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON, Bishop of Central New-York.
Instruction comprises a thorough English course, the ancient and modern languages, music and drawing. The next school-year will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 16.
For circulars apply to MARY J. JACKSON, Syracuse, N. Y.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children,
No. 12 East 47th st.,
Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York,
and also the new branch at
Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st.,
will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.
An early attendance is specially requested.
School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 805 BROADWAY, CORNER 11TH ST.—After a brief vacation, and a thorough overhauling and refitting of the rooms, the above institution will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 1. This will be a favorable time for new students to enter. The apartments are the largest, finest, best lighted, and best ventilated of any for school purposes in the City. Thorough instruction is given in all the commercial branches. No extra charge for French, German, and Spanish. Students may enter at any time, and for any period. Terms reasonable. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD & CO.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S
French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,
GENEVA, N. Y.
A first-class boarding-school for boys, situated in one of the most beautiful and healthy villages in the State, on the line of the N. Y. Central Railroad; terms, $320 per annum. For information address THOS. D. REED.

MISS AYRES'
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av.,
NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circulars, address
HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale,) / JOHN MACNIE, M. A., (Yale,) } Principals.

GIRARD INSTITUTE BOARDING AND DAY school for young gentlemen and children, No. 35 East 62d st., near Central Park, which is the playground of the school, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Terms moderate. No extras. Prospectus sent by mail.
Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD.

MME. GIRAUD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 281 Quincy st., Brooklyn.—All the English branches; French and German as read, written, and spoken by daily practice without any extra charge; $300 instruction and board.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, RUTHERFORD PLACE AND 16TH ST.—Commences its fourteenth year, ninth month, eight, 1874; superior location; advantages excellent; terms moderate. Apply at Seminary for catalogue.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE RE opened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school. Carpentry taught. Outdoor classes organized.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address
PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES' Pottstown, Penn.—The twenty-fifth annual session will open on Sept. 10; situated on Reading Railroad, forty miles from Philadelphia. For circulars, address GEO. G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y. —The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MR. YOUNG'S FAMILY AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.,
Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MRS. M. S. PARKS,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Address as above.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 37 West 33d st., New-York.—Reopening on Sept. 15; complete studies. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 7.

BAYVIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—An English, classical, commercial boarding-school for boys; reopens Sept. 7; thorough work, pleasant home. L. HOMER HART, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Nos. 136, 138, and 140 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y., opens Sept. 23, 1874.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th av., first house from Washington square, on MONDAY, the 28th of September, 1874.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Widely known for its rare advantages for literary and art culture, and the beauty of its location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

THE MISSES LANE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 48th st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Apply by letter until Sept. 1.

ENGLEWOOD CLASSICAL AND MATHEmatical school for boys; term commences Sept. 14. For circulars, address AUG. KURSTEINER, M. D., T. R. WHITE, A. M., Principals, Englewood, N. J.

M. OAKEY'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL for boys, Hamesburg, N. J., reopens Sept. 16; a limited number, careful instruction, and pleasant home. Send for circular.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS INSTITUTE—FOR young ladies, Cornwall-on-Hudson, New-York, Rev. L. H. REID, Principal, will open Sept. 16; healthy location; elegant building; competent teachers. Address Principal.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS Downingtown, Chester Co., Pa.—Easy of access, home-like, and thorough in instruction. Terms reasonable. Send for circular. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10.
Et nunc amoto quaeramus seria ludo.

MACGREGOR HALL.
A family school for girls. Flushing, Long Island.
M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys, begins Sept. 15.
A. P. NORTHROP. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies reopens Sept. 14. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, A school for boys, opens Sept. 1, Madison, N. J.
JAMES SHIER, M. A., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—REFERENCE to patrons. Address at Unionville, Orange County, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J., for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, Suffern, N. Y. $240 pays for board and tuition. T. W. SUFFERN, Principal.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMily School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 17, 1874.

$360 PER YEAR, NO EXTRAS.—SUPERIOR advantages, Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
No. 108 West 59th st.
on Central Park, near 6th av. Boarding and Day School primary department. Pupils prepared for Business, College, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools. Independent department for College preparation for Harvard, Yale, &c. Modern languages, French, German, Spanish, taught and spoken. Large gymnasium. New building unsurpassed for location and ventilation. Fire-proof stairs, &c.
LESSONS RESUMED ON SEPT. 14.
BIBLE, THE CORNER-STONE OF THE SCHOOL.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.
NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.
Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.
The Infant Department, for little girls and boys, will have special attention given to it.
Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on the second Thursday in November, and continue until the middle of May.
The course this Winter will commence with the writers of the time of Queen Anne.
For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.
Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Reopens Sept. 14. Circulars at book stores, and at the Institute.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
Offers superior educational advantages and the accommodations of a delightful home; location unsurpassed for healthfulness and rural beauty. Boarding pupils limited to thirty. A few vacancies.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MME. C. MEARS,
ASSISTED BY MLLE. L. SEE,
No. 222 Madison av., New-York, English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874. Mme. Mears will be at home Sept. 1.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
Founded A. D. 1820.
Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal,
No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th av., (late No. 101 West 14th st.) Boys prepared for college or business. A primary department. The fifty-fifth school-year begins MONDAY, Sept. 21, 1874. Circulars furnished on application. School-rooms open for inspection and for classifying new pupils from 2 to 5 P. M., Sept. 14 to 19.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select Boarding-school for Boys, at Sing Sing on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding-school, with well-trained Horses, Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC EXERcises will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, the 5th day of October. Candidates for admission will be received at the College, between 49th and 50th sts., and Madison and 4th avs., on FRIDAY, Oct. 2, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Members of the College classes having conditions to fulfill will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at the same hour.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—SCHOOL OF MINES.—Applicants for admission to the School of Mines for the ensuing year, are requested to report themselves at the Registrar's office, in the School Buildings, on the College grounds, between 49th and 50th sts., and Madison and 4th avs., on THURSDAY, Oct. 1, at 9:30 A. M. Exercises will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 5.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
CLASSICAL ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN FAMILY DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children, Nos. 71, 73, and 75 East 61st st., Central Park, New-York, will commence its eighteenth year Sept. 24, 1874. For full information send for catalogue. Address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., No. 75 East 61st st., New-York.

MISS SPRING'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL
for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Sept. 25, in the building of the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place, corner of 18th st.
Boys under ten will be received; pupils have entrance to Gramercy Park at recess.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
$300 a year pays for board, tuition, &c., in this well-known institution. Advantages equal to the best.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)
Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little children, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York, re-opens Oct. 1. New scholars will report Sept. 29, when teachers will class them. Mrs. REED is at home and will receive applications in person or by letter.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY'S
HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Hadley, Mass.
The Fall Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1874. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.
Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, Jr.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
NO. 620 5TH AV.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children.
Sixteenth year commences Sept. 28.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS PERINE.
No. 34 East 74th st., Central Park, (formerly No. 106 East 38th st.,) will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 23.

A LADY, WHO HAS FOR SOME YEARS BEEN AT the head of a department in a large school in New-York City, proposes to take four young children for board and instruction at her home, in one of the most beautiful towns near to the City. Address F. S. H., Box No. 78, Flushing, Long Island.

NEWPORT, R. I.—HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Preparation for Harvard and other Colleges, and for business; German and French taught; commences, Sept. 15. Address H. H. FAY, or J. R. LESLIE, Principals.

LOCUST HILL SEMINARY—YONKERS, ON the Hudson.—Location unsurpassed. The course of instruction thorough and complete. Reopens Sept 16.
Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—THE NEXT session commences Sept. 14. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 WEST 39TH ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
Will reopen their Day School, THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at No. 47 East 21st st.

JACKSON INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, No. 256 East 123d st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 15. Miss JACKSON, Principal.

PARENTS WILL FIND A SCHOOL AND HOME where their sons may receive the best of care and instruction at Rev. E. B. EMERSON'S, Stratford, Conn.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., New-York, will reopen Oct. 1.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL,
No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 21.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE,
FOUNDED 1855.
Supplies schools and families with good teachers;
Represents reliable teachers wanting positions;
Gives parents information of GOOD SCHOOLS.
NINETEEN YEARS have proved it efficient in securing "The right Teacher for the right place."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, 14 Bond st.

WANTED—AN EDUCATED LADY, GERMAN OR French, as resident teacher in a school; she must be a thorough musician, and if possible, teach vocal music and drawing. Address immediately, Mrs. G. H. DUREN, Somerset Institute, Somerville, N. J., giving references, &c.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS TO TEACH THREE children English, French, and music; services required Mondays to Fridays inclusive; residence in the country, sixteen miles from the City by rail. Address Box No. 4,510 New-York Post Office, with terms and references.

A LADY OF CULTURE, EXPERIENCED IN teaching children English, French, and music, desires a position for the same; references the best. Address Teacher, Box No. 55 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED—A LADY TO TEACH DRAWING AND French, to go to Delaware; good salary; only those competent need apply, immediately, to Mrs. MITCHELL, No. 67 West 35th st.

A TEACHER OF GREAT EXPERIENCE, classical and modern, wishes for an engagement as private tutor or teacher in a high-class school. Address D. B., Box No. 140 Times Office.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF HARVARD COLlege, [illegible]

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The seventeenth annual term of this institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones st., in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874.
Graduates of the Law School are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State.
For catalogues, &c., apply to
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Aug. 7, 1874. Professor of Municipal Law.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Seventeenth Annual Session begins Oct. 5, 1874. Commencement is on May 14, 1875. The degree entitles to admission to the bar. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Faculty, No. 25 Chambers st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, German girls, and other good, reliable servants of all nations, Swedish, Welsh, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored, for City and country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

A NUMBER OF COOKS, WAITERS, CHAMber-maids, laundresses, and nurses, with good recommendations and perfectly reliable, waiting for situations at JACQUIN'S French Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

A LADY WRITING A FAIR BUSINESS HAND and having suitable reference, requires honorable employment. Parties having such to offer, address INDUSTRIOUS APPLICANT, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN AGENCY, NOS. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.—A large number of well-recommended German servants for all capacities.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, TIDY Protestant young girl who understands her duties thoroughly; is neat and orderly and an excellent waitress; is a willing, well-tempered girl; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy, young girl who understands her duties thoroughly; is quick and orderly, and an excellent waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver goods; recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, TIDY young woman lately landed, for chamber-work and assist with waiting; would assist in the care of grown children; is willing to make herself generally useful; wages moderate; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN agreeable young German girl who fully understands her work, and is obliging and very industrious; best of testimonials. Call at the Ladies' Reform Bureau, No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or general house-work in a small private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 98 Christopher st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY SMART AND well-recommended German girl (twenty-two months' references) as chamber-maid or nurse. Inquire at No. 93 East Houston st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamber-work and sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 103 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COOK—COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY man and wife, in City or country; the wife is a first-class cook, also good laundress; the man is a first-class driver; understands the care of horses thoroughly; can furnish the very best of references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for R.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN; UNDERstands cooking in all its branches; also, pickling, preserving, &c., of all kinds; City or country; has good and satisfactory references, and can be seen for two days at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, who understands her business in every branch; is an excellent meat cook, also good baker and pastry cook; understands the care of milk and butter, if required; desires a place in the country; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a highly respectable woman, about thirty; understands good plain cooking; good washer and ironer; very neat and tidy in appearance; first-class City testimonials for honesty and sobriety; willing and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, pastry; willing to assist with the washing if required; can furnish good City reference. Can be seen after 9 A. M. at Odell's German Bureau, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for B. R.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as cook; can do all kinds of cooking; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams; good baker; all kinds of side dishes in the neatest manner; country or City; will do washing, &c.; best testimonials. Call at No. 106 6th av., over the shoe store.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, about thirty; thorough cook; meats, games, soups, and pastries; highest testimonials from her last lady for honesty, sobriety, and capability; very steady, neat, and tidy in person; will do washing; City or country. Call at Bookham's, (removed,) No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; would do general housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; best of reference; would go in the country. Call at No. 326 East 25th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN as good cook in a respectable family, where she could have her little girl with her, where she could make herself useful. Call at No. 329 East 48th st.

COOK.—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY AN EXPERIenced English woman as cook; is a good baker, and understands the care of milk and butter; would be willing to assist in the coarse washing. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE GIRL, TO do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general housework; City or country; will be found an economical, industrious servant; good cook, excellent washer, and ironer; best references. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS good thorough cook and excellent baker; would assist with the washing or take a laundress' place; understands fluting; is careful, active, and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A respectable girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family, with good reference. Call at No. 103 West 18th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands cooking in all its branches; soups, vegetables, and side dishes; moderate compensation expected. Address P. N., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman as good cook; understands her business; no objection to City or country. Can be seen for two days at No. 254 West 32d st.

DOMESTIC HELP,
For every capacity, male and female, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
ALL NATIONALITIES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOKS, laundresses, chamber-maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitermen, coachmen, errand boys, &c., at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., near 33d st., second floor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED Scotch woman as housekeeper in a hotel; understands the full charge of linen-room and laundry, and thoroughly understands the management of help; best of references. Apply for two days at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant American woman as housekeeper, chamber-maid, or waitress. Apply for two days at No. 1,325 Broadway, near 37th st., Mrs. Hardman.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant young widow, (one child,) a place in City or country to do general house-work; is a good plain washer and ironer; also an excellent seamstress; can furnish good references; wages, $8. Call at Ladies' Reform Bureau, No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A LATELY LANDED NORTH of Ireland Protestant girl, who is a plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, COLORED woman, for City or country; is a very capable cook, and nice washer and ironer; good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, FOR City or country; of good parents, and a desirable, useful girl for any family's work; has excellent references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND Ironer.—By a German Protestant young woman; is willing and obliging, and thoroughly capable; has excellent City references; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman; is also a thorough chamber-maid and waitress; City or country; has three years' references. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, WITH eighteen months' recommendations, to do general house-work. Inquire at No. 279 Bowery, entrance Houston st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL in a respectable family for general house-work. Apply at No. 87 2d av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A VERY NICE YOUNG French person as competent lady's maid; can cut and fit; dresses hair very good; has good references, and can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., French Bureau.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, strong, healthy woman, about thirty; is a first-class laundress; French fluting, box pleating, and all kinds of fine work in the best manner; country or City; highly recommended; sober, honest, obliging, &c. Call at Bookham's, (removed,) No. 309 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant laundress; has lived in some of the best families; best references. Call at No. 680 3d av.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOman to go out by the day to do washing or house-cleaning, or would take washing home. No. 219 East 21st st., room No. 5.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COLORED laundress; solicits gentlemen's or families' washing to do at home [illegible] by the month or dozen; would go out by the day cleaning. No. 215 West 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG [illegible]

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine laces, &c.; has undoubted references. Apply at [illegible] No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—A LADY BREAKING UP HOUSE-keeping wishes to procure a place for a first-class laundress. Call at present employer's, 6 East 35th st.

NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST., (Mrs. Hardman,) select servants; Protestants, German, English, Irish, Scotch, French, Swedish, colored; hotels, restaurants, City, country; lady attending.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS A NEAT agreeable, and desirable person, and is willing to be useful if needed as chamber-maid, waitress, sewing, &c.; City or country; has satisfactory references. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH girl, speaking good English; the best of testimonials; is steady and obliging, fond of children, and a good seamstress; a good home wanted. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

NURSE.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY AN EXPErienced woman as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; is a neat sewer, and willing to make herself useful to her employers. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCH NURSE, speaking English; is capable of taking care of infants or growing-up children; has first references, and is an estimable woman. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—BY A HEALTHY YOUNG FRENCH WOMan as wet nurse in a gentleman's house; is her first child. Call for two days at No. 256 West 41st st., first floor, front room.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS nurse to growing children or maid to an aged lady; is a good seamstress; has highest City reference. Call for two days at No. 112 West 19th st.

NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED PERSON WISHES AN engagement as monthly or sick nurse; has good references. Call on or address Mrs. Mason, No. 19 West 56th st.

NURSE.—BY A WELSH GIRL, AS NURSE FOR growing children; thoroughly competent; excellent references. No. 327 East 12th st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS and dressmaker, to go out by day, week, or month, or would take a permanent situation; expert fitter and cutter of ladies' dresses; excellent operator; good City reference. Call or address No. 332 3d av.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman, as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver thoroughly; has two years' City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—A LADY BREAKING UP HOUSE-keeping wishes to procure a place for a first-class waitress. Apply at present employer's, 6 East 35th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS waitress in a private family; good reference. Apply at No. 309 East 39th st.

MALES

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By a Protestant man and wife, aged thirty years; no children, and best recommendations; man can take care of horses, drive, milk, care cattle, do gardening, and other work about a place; wife is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer, and can do upstairs work; also, can make nice butter, &c. Call at Carpenter's, No 138 West 11th st., corner 6th ave.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A REspectable married man to take care of horses, or as gardener and useful man; understands plain and fancy gardening; can furnish good reference; City or country. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for R. T.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY AN ENGlishman who can take full charge of a gentleman's place; good, careful driver; can do carpenter-work, milk; best of reference. Address T. V., Box No. 236 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; IS A GOOD groom and careful driver; understands the care of carriages and harness; has three years' reference from last place. Address H. K., Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN WHO thoroughly understands the business; three years' best City reference from last employer. Apply or address J. T., No. 116 West 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business, and can be highly recommended. Address C. O., Box No. 29 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

CLERK, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A MUSIC store, or any other business; best references given. Address M., Lock Box No. 26, Riverhead, Long Island.

FARMER—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; NO incumbrance; man to work on a farm; understands the care of horses; eight years' experience at the business; wife can do cooking, chamber-work, and general house-work; both have thorough good habits; willing and obliging; best references. Address Ambitious, *Times* West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

FARMER—COACHMAN.—BY A SWEDE, SINgle, and strictly sober; is willing, obliging, strong, and healthy; can do all useful things about a farm; will come for small wages. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

GARDENER.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT man, aged twenty years, who speaks fair English, and can do all parts of gardening, vegetable, flowers, green house, graperies, fruits, &c.; was educated to the business in Sweden, and has served two years in Germany; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MARRIED MAN, without family, who has a thorough practical knowledge of gardening in all its various branches, comprising green-house, grapery, fruit, and vegetables; City or country; best reference. Address for one week J. H., Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AGED forty; two years in this country; has had many years experience in gardening and farming pursuits; would go West; good reference. Address R. D., Irvington, N. Y.

MAN SERVANT.—BY A STRICTLY SOBER MAN as indoor servant; understands his business; five years in last place; good references. Call or address Peirce, No. 520 Canal st.

USEFUL MAN—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY a young colored man and wife; is a good waiter and coachman; would make himself useful in any capacity; wife to do light chamber-work and care for growing children, either together or separately. Apply at present employer's, No. 36 East 31st st., for two days, between 9 and 12 o'clock A. M.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG MAN IN A private family; understands his business thoroughly, and willing to make himself useful; can furnish the very best of reference for honesty, sobriety, and capacity; will go at moderate wages; City or country. Can be seen at Odell's French Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for J. B.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED BOY, (VERY LIGHT complexion,) five year's references from his only place; is a thorough waiter and a smart worker; can dress salads excellently; capable, willing to be useful. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS waiter in a private family; can be highly recommended from his last place; five years' reference. Call for two days at No. 876 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED BOY, AGE SEVENteen years, a permanent place as waiter in a boarding-house; thoroughly understands his business; good reference. Call at No. 131 West 30th st.

WANTED—BY A LAWYER OF SEVERAL YEARS practice, business of loaning moneys on bond and mortgage, foreclosing mortgages and general law business of mercantile houses, capitalists or estates; his charges for loaning funds or foreclosing mortgages to be made to owners, or would take entire charge of estate law business, or business of a mercantile house, collecting rents, &c., at a yearly salary; reference and security given if desired. Address, with name and appointing time and place of interview, J., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A POSITION IN A FIRST-CLASS wholesale grocery or dry goods house, by a young man twenty-one years of age, with six years' business experience, where integrity and strict application to business will insure advancement; references from present employers. Address, appointing interview, D. R. J., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A LARGE ALE BREWERY IN NEW-York, a thoroughly practical and theoretical brewer, having had experience in stock, fresh ales, and porter; no notice will be taken of any answers not giving his past record and address. Address Box No. 2, Station F, New-York City.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT FIFTEEN YEARS OLD in an office; must be intelligent, well educated, and a good reader. Address SITUATION, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore existing between EDWARD GOODENOUGH and HENRY S. CRAWFORD, under the name of E. GOODENOUGH & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. E. GOODENOUGH will continue the business at the old stand, No. 122 Nassau st.
EDWARD GOODENOUGH,
HENRY S. CRAWFORD.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WE have this day admitted Mr. HENRY S. CRAWFORD a partner in our business which will be continued under the firm name of LYON, AMES & CRAWFORD.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1874. LYON & AMES.

NOTICE.
LUCIEN N. PERRY is retired from our firm from this date. GEORGE TURNBULL & CO.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 27, 1874.

MR. WM. S. RIDABOCK, JR., IS ADMITTED a member of our firm from this date.
SEPT. 1, 1874. HORACE MANUEL & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—IN WHOLESALE grocery business, Michigan; $10,000 can be safely invested, either as general or special; best New-York City references given. Address GROCER, Box No. 4,944 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE MUNICIPAL BONDS of a Western State, bearing 7 per cent. interest, for dry goods, clothing, or boots and shoes. Address WESTERNER, Box No. 171, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, ACTIVE OR SPECIAL, in a profitable cash business. [illegible] Address MERCHANT, [illegible]

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 40 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM NEW-YORK.	
*Abyssinia, Wed., Sept. 2		Parthia, Saturday, Sept. 19	
China, Saturday, Sept. 5		†Scotia, Wed'day, Sept. 23	
*Russia, Wed'day, Sept. 9		Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 26	
Java, Saturday, Sept. 12		Algeria, Wed'day, Sept. 30	
*Cuba, Wed'day, Sept. 16		Batavia, Saturday, Oct. 3	

* and † every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 8 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 11 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 49 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Utopia, Saturday...Sept. 5 | Italia, Wednesday...Sept. 23
Olympia, Saturday...Sept. 12 | Elysia, Saturday...Sept. 26
Australia, Wed.....Sept. 16 | Europe, Wed'day...Sept. 30
Bothnia, Saturday...Sept. 19 | Ethiopia, Saturday, Oct. 3

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $80, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $25. STEERAGE, $15.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 2
STATE OF NEVADA.....Wednesday, Sept. 9
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 16

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and every Wednesday for Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

NEW QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen....Sept. 5 | 12 M. Spain....Sept. 19, 10 A. M.
England....Sept 12, 3 P. M. Canada....Sept. 26, 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE, Thomas.....Saturday, Sept. 5, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80; currency. Steerage at greatly reduced rates. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

WASHINGTON, Lacrenerz.....Saturday...Sept. 5
WILLE DE PARIS, Danze.....Saturday...Sept. 19
PEREIRE, Surmont.....Saturday...Oct. 3
FRANCE, Lendorny.....Saturday...Oct. 17

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75.....Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent. 55 Broadway.

STEAMER WASHINGTON, FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on Saturday, Sept. 5, at 1 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 12 o'clock.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. Jones.....Sept. 8, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Brodor.....Sept. 22, 2:30 P. M.

NEVADA, Capt. Price.....Sept. 29, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Forsyth.....Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Freeman.....Oct. 13, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates. For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION. No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Sept. 19, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Sept. 26, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Oct. 3, at 12 M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and General Offices, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship MINISTER ROON, Capt. H. Erdmann, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MAIN, Capt. G. Leist, on SATURDAY, Sept. 5.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO,
5,000 tons burden,
for San Francisco, as above, on TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

RATE OF PASSAGE, $300 CURRENCY.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow.

Freight will be received on new pier adjoining Pier No. 47, on and after Monday, Sept. 7.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, H. J. BULLAY,
Managing Director. Superintendent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, URACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For JAMAICA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.

ANDES.....Sept. 4

For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.

ETNA.....Sept. 22

For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.

ATLAS.....Sept. 18.

CARIBEL.....Oct. 9.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. Geo. B. Slocum, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. Reed, Sept. 8.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. Thos. H. Monroe, Sept. 15.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. Curtis, Sept. 22.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKellar, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ. New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau).....Sept. 3
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).....Sept. 10
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct).....Sept. 17
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico).....Sept. 19

For freight or passage, apply to

P. ALEXANDER & SON, No. 23 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports procurable; indispensable to travelers. Application blanks and information furnished by J. M. NORD, Passport Agent, No. 61 Broadway, Room No. 20, Ground floor.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. C. P. Seabury, Sept. 12, at 12 M.

COLON, Capt. J. M. Dow, Sept. 26, at 12 M.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

GREAT REPUBLIC.....Sept. 19
ALASKA.....Oct. 3
COLORADO.....Oct. 17
CHINA.....Oct. 31
CITY OF PEKING.....Nov. 14

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, H. J. BULLAY,
Managing Director. Superintendent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, THURSDAY, Sept. 3, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, Sept. 5, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, SATURDAY, Sept. 5, from Pier No. 12 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, TUESDAY, Sept. 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,

from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. Woodhull, Saturday, Sept. 5.

COLUMBIA, Capt. S. Crowell, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

CHARLESTON, Capt. J. Berry, Thursday, Sept. 10.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren.)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accomodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.

GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., O. C. & B. Com.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON.

The new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and the elegant steamer NARRAGANSETT, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the office of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

E. A. DE VEAU, L. W. FILKINS,
Freight Agent. Gen'l Pass. Agent.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

HELEN,

between New-York, (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.		LEAVES RED BANK.	
Wednesday, 2d	1:00 P. M.	Wed'day, Sept. 2	7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 3d	2:00 P. M.	Thursday, 3d	8:00 A. M.
Friday, 4th	2:30 P. M.	Friday, 4th	9:00 A. M.
Saturday, 5th	2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 5th	6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 8th	8:30 A. M.	Monday, 7th	2:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 9th	8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 8th	2:00 P. M.

SEA BIRD,

for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.		LEAVES RED BANK.	
Wednesday, 2d	8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 2d	12:30 P. M.
Thursday, 3d	9:00 A. M.	Thursday, 3d	4:30 P. M.
Friday, 4th	10:00 A. M.	Friday, 4th	2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 5th	12:00 M.	Saturday, 5th	4:00 P. M.
Sunday, 6th	9:30 A. M.	Sunday, 6th	4:00 P. M.
Monday, 7th	8:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 8th	6:45 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—The Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Yeatry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1; with state room, $1 50.—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6 P. M., returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Sunday day excursion at 8 A. M., 23d st., 8:15 A. M.; returning from Albany same evening at 8 P. M. Fare for Newburg and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Albany, $1: round trip, $1 50.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 5 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 5:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 84th, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:50 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.

N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 7:15 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cossens', Cornwall, Newburg, Mariboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Martin st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

A STORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M., 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:35, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.

SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzens', Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton.—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily, at 3:30 Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR YONKERS DAILY, STEAMER "SAPPHO" leaves Pier 26 N. R., foot of Barclay st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., landing at 24th st., MANHATTANVILLE, CARMANSVILLE, and FORT WASHINGTON.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.—PAIR GOLD EYE-GLASSES, in going from Thirty-fourth Street Ferry at ten minutes past 7 o'clock Sunday evening, in Fourth avenue cars, up to 42d st., thence across Forty-sixth street bridge to No. 119 East 46th st. C. W. MARSH, No. 36 Pine st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:20 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, with Washington Express" of Pullman palace cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 9 A. M., 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M. Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M. 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 8:30 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A.M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 5:55 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 6:10, 7:20, 8:10, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with Dutch Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh Valley Railroad, Direct Line to Pittsburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Johnstown, Pittsburg, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M., 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:30, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 323d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY,

No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st. Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,

No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 206 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st. Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. G. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Agt. N. Y. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Agt. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Pass. Agt. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:40 A. M., Way Train for Albany and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. E. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing MONDAY, July 27, 1874.

Leave New-York, (from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st.:)

7 A. M. for Long Branch, Seabright, and Highlands.

9:45 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Bridgeton.

1:40 P. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, and Tuckerton.

2:45 P. M., foot of 24th st., N. R., } for Long Branch,
3:30 P. M., Pier No. 8 North River., } &c.

4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Waretown, &c.

5:30 P. M. for Long Branch and intermediate stations.

On SUNDAYS leave 24th st. Pier at 7 A. M., and Pier No. 8 at 9:40 A. M. for Long Branch, returning arrive at Pier No. 8 at 6:50 P. M.; 24th st. Pier at 7:10 P. M.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SHORE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Pire Island Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:30, 9:35 A. M. and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:30, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with those to Babylon for Fire Island.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st. for Harlem Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

CONDITION OF THE STOCK MARKET—INSURANCE AND COMMERCIAL NOTES.

Affairs in Wall street have, during the past few days, undergone one of those sudden transitions from "bear" to "bull" that have always characterized periods of paper inflation. It is always difficult to account satisfactorily for these sudden changes, but in the present instance it is not at all unlikely that the improvement in the tone of the market, and the more buoyant and healthy feeling that prevails, is founded on the belief that there will be a good Fall trade. Leading merchants report trade as more satisfactory than at any previous time this season, and the favorable aspect of affairs has naturally tended to impart a tone of confidence and strength to the stock market. Prominent among the active stocks was Union Pacific, in which an advance of one and one-half per cent. took place. This stock had been unduly depressed by short sales, timid holders having been alarmed by rumors of trouble circulated by the bears in connection with the conversion of the sinking fund into income bonds. The success attending the conversion of these bonds has imparted great strength to the stock, and higher prices are expected. Western Union was also very strong. The Directors of the company held a meeting yesterday, and declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable Oct. 15. It transpired that the affairs of the company are in a most flourishing condition, and that the earnings for the past month exhibit an increase of over $100,000 as compared with the earnings for the corresponding month last year.

The Grocers' and Importers' Board of Trade, at its meeting yesterday, appointed the following committees:

On Canals, Internal Improvements, &c.—C. E. Hill, Solon Humphrey, Solomon Townshend, B. F. Butler, and F. B. Thurber.

Wharves, Shipping, &c.—D. M. Turnure, W. H. Fogg, Wm. S. Booth, E. B. Minturn, and Harvey Farrington.

Mr. Henry B. Hyde was yesterday elected President of the Equitable Life Assurance Company, vice Mr. J. A. Alexander, deceased.

The following are the statistics of the Produce Exchange for the past month: The exchange has been open twenty-six days, and thirty-eight meetings were held, of which two were by the Board of Managers, nineteen were by the Complaint Committee, four were by the Arbitration Committee, two were by the Law Committee, one by the grain trade, ten by other special and standing committees; 502 visitors have been introduced; sixteen new members have been received, and two have died, viz.: Mr. William Wallace, provision dealer, and Mr. Isaac N. Halladay, flour merchant.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF MR. LEONARD HAZELTINE—THE COMPULSORY EDUCATION LAW.

The Board of Education held a regular meeting at its hall, corner of Grand and Elm streets, yesterday afternoon, Mr. W. H. Neilson, the President, in the chair; present, thirteen Commissioners. Previous to the regular meeting, the board, as Trustees of the College of the City of New-York, adopted the following resolution, introduced by Trustee Man:

Resolved, That the several sums named be transferred to the account of repairs, alterations, &c.: $2,000 from the amount appropriated for contingencies, $1,000 from the amount appropriated for supplies, $1,000 from the amount appropriated for libraries, and $336 75 from the fund for public exhibitions.

Commissioner Baker offered a resolution directing the Executive Committee of the college to take such action as would secure to the board the power to control and disburse the funds of that institution, and to employ such legal aid as might become necessary to carry out the intention of the resolution; also to determine the right of the Comptroller of the County to withhold the salaries of officers of the college. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee.

The Board of Education then opened its session. After the adoption of the minutes of the previous meeting the President announced the death of Leonard Hazeltine, who for a long period had been connected with the public schools of this City. He was followed by Commissioner Farr, who delivered a brief eulogy upon the deceased, and submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this board has received with extreme regret the announcement of the death of Leonard Hazeltine, who for nearly forty years connected as a teacher in the common schools of this City, and who at his decease, with one exception, was the oldest principal of the grammar schools; and that it desires to express its appreciation of so long, faithful and valuable a service in behalf of public education, as well as to testify the esteem in which the deceased was held by the board, and by all with whom he was connected, as a man of integrity and worth, diligent and faithful in his vocation, and estimable in all the varied relations of life.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased.

The report of the committee having in charge the enforcement of the act on compulsory education was received. The report stated that the School Trustees who were directed by the act "to examine into the situation of the children employed in all manufacturing districts" were not salaried, and the work enjoined upon them involved considerable time and labor. In consideration of this fact, the committee recommend that the Police be instructed to report to the board the number of children in their respective districts under the age of fourteen who were employed in any business which prevented them from receiving the privileges of a common school education. Commissioner Mathewson submitted communications from the School Trustees of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, asking permission to establish evening schools in their respective districts, and offered a resolution granting the desired permission, which was unanimously adopted. After the transaction of routine business, the board adjourned.

MILLINERY OPENING AT A. T. STEWART & CO.'S.

A. T. Stewart & Co.'s wholesale millinery opening, proper to the Fall season, came off on Tuesday with such circumstance as fashion sanctions. The "opening" of such an establishment as A. T. Stewart's is necessarily a fair indication of the fashions of the season, and, therefore, it is quite desirable to know what kind of hats, bonnets, and so forth the firm are putting on the market. By the way, it would be very satisfactory if there were some generic term to embrace hats, bonnets, and all other forms of head-gear, for the distinctions are becoming so subtle as to be embarrassing to the ordinary apprehension. In olden times the word "bonnet" conveyed a specific idea, and the article which it described was easily distinguished by its proportions. These are, however, the days of involved art, when milliners have a more erratic genius than poets or painters, and so a bonnet isn't what it used to be in the not quite primeval times, but at all events before the decay of our first innocence. This season, outside the variety in shape and construction, we are to have something new in the way of color. The new colors are the "Volcano," "Cardinal," and the "Flower of Sulphur." "Cardinal" is red or scarlet, after the fashion of a Cardinal's hat; "Volcano" is designed to represent as to color the eruption of a burning mountain, and for "Flower of Sulphur" it isn't like anything else in the world but flower of sulphur, or a very pale canary. It isn't a good thing to wear "Flower of Sulphur" in the daylight, but the gaslight is a marvelous improver of its tints. The others are very rich colors, and are somewhat suggestive of the tamaroan order. It may be of interest to know that Fashion says there shall not be so many flowers worn as heretofore, and that small bouquets shall take the place of long wreaths. Neither are laces to be much used during the Fall. The use of a bird of handsome plumage in the nature of a clasp or fastening is one of the features of the coming season. The arbitrary proclamation of Fashion is that the rims of head-dresses shall be wider and crowns lower. In the matter of sashes, black ones, embroidered, are to be much worn, and natural feathers and ribbons shall play an important part in a lady's toilet. Many of the ribbons to be used for trimming are gros-grain, satin faced. Jet ornaments shall continue to play their part. The prices of imported hats and bonnets vary from $25 to $45, and those made at home range between $20 and $35.

A DECISION IN BANKRUPTCY.

A decision in bankruptcy was yesterday given by Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court, in the case of Charles J. and Charles F. Frencke, who were adjudged bankrupts in that Court, in which he declines to grant their discharge, notwithstanding the fact that they presented the certificate of the Register in Bankruptcy to the effect that they had conformed to their duty under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory and supplemental thereto. Judge Blatchford's decision is based upon the grounds that the first section of the act of January 27, 1868, amends the thirty-second clause of the act of 1867, and provides that no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets shall not be equal to fifty per cent. of the claims proved against his estate, unless the assent of a majority in number and value of his creditors be filed in the case at or before the time of the hearing of the application for discharge. Judge Blatchford also holds that no legislation subsequent to the act of 1868 relieves the bankrupt from the operation of that act, and therefore withholds the discharges in this case until its provisions are complied with.

AN IRON VEIN IN WASHINGTON STREET.

Yesterday Capt. J. W. Bennett, of this City, a Customhouse employe, saw a number of laborers engaged in digging a foundation on the north-west corner of Washington and North Moore streets, three blocks from the public stores. As Capt. Bennett is an old miner, having been engaged in mining enterprises, principally connected with the iron interest, for more than thirty years of his life, he was attracted by the appearance and color of the substance that was being carted away from the excavation. Upon a close examination he discovered that the laborers had struck a rich vein of hematite iron ore, worth at least $6 or $7 ton. The vein, which is thirty feet wide, was found at a depth of four feet from the surface. Its depth is as yet unknown, for when Capt. Bennett saw it the laborers had only penetrated it to the depth of three feet. Capt. Bennett said that he had frequently heard it stated that no mineral deposit of any kind had ever been discovered on Manhattan Island, and he was consequently much surprised at finding one in the heart of the City. He secured a number of specimens of the ore, which clearly indicate that it was at one time exposed to volcanic action.

THE BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.

THE SUSPENDED GRAND STREET FERRY—ACTION REGARDING THE STREET LABORERS.

At meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council held yesterday, the following resolutions regarding the Grand Street Ferry were offered by Alderman Nolan:

Whereas, The New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company have suddenly suspended the running of their ferry-boats between Grand street, New-York, and Grand street, Brooklyn, E. D., and thus terminated a much-used means of public conveyance and convenience of many years' existence; and

Whereas, The result has been to subject the people of a large section of the Eastern District of this city, to whom the use of said ferry is almost an absolute necessity, to great annoyance and to a very serious extent a positive loss of time and money; and also to reduce very largely the value of real estate in that section of the city, and thereby to inflict an actual injury, not only upon the owners thereof, but upon the city at large, therefore

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Ferry and Water Rights to confer with the New-York Municipal authorities, the Brooklyn Ferry Company, and such other parties as they may deem proper, and with the citizens interested, with a view of devising and reporting to this Board such action as the committee may consider to be most desirable to the end of securing, if possible, a re-establishment of the time-honored and much-needed Grand Street Ferry.

In offering these resolutions, Alderman Nolan called attention to the great inconvenience it was to the public to have the ferry suspend operations, as well as to the injurious effect it would have on real estate in that part of the city.

Alderman Bendell said that the City of New-York demanded $15,000 a year rent for the use of the slips and two per cent. of the gross receipts. The company, he said, could not afford to run the boats on these terms.

Alderman Nolan stated that the object of the resolution was simply to inquire into the facts of the case. Prior to 1859 he said the Directors of the Grand Street Ferry paid $15,000 a year for the privilege. In that year they entered into a ten years' lease at the same rate, but said nothing. The company would have no difficulty in finding a purchaser for the lease of the slips on those terms who would run the boats; but the present company owned a piece of land on the Brooklyn side, adjoining the slip, the use of which was necessary to the owner of the slips. The company paid no rent themselves, and yet they had rented it and sublet it. He thought the matter should be fully inquired into. In reply to Alderman Richardson, Alderman Nolan stated that the fare on this ferry previous to 1859 was two cents. Alderman Strong said that the same company was running another ferry only seven blocks distant, and they had an interest in closing up the Grand Street Ferry so as to oblige all the passengers to cross the river by the other ferry. If they wanted to get the slip at a reasonable rate from New-York, he thought their efforts should be sustained. After some further discussion, the resolutions were adopted.

In relation to the employment of the street laborers who were recently discharged, the following resolution was offered by Alderman Ropes:

Whereas, Various streets in the city are in need of more or less repair to render them safe for public travels; and

Whereas, The fund raised in the tax budget of 1873 for the repairs of streets is exhausted; therefore,

Resolved, That the Mayor and Controller, in connection with the Board of City Works, be and they are hereby requested to take into immediate consideration the expediency of so applying sections 5 and 6 of title 17 of the City Charter that the existing emergency may be met; and, if upon consideration they deem such application in order, then to take such action as shall result in keeping the streets in repair.

Alderman McIntire moved that the Chairman appoint a committee to carry on all the necessary public improvements, and that this committee be directed to report the result of their labors at the next meeting of the board. Alderman Ropes said there was no use in keeping the men idle any longer, and referred to the City Charter to show that his resolution was the best plan that could be adopted. The resolution was then adopted, and the board adjourned.

LOCAL POLITICS.

REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY AND CAMPAIGN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Fifth Assembly District Republican Association held its regular monthly meeting last evening, at No. 184 Spring street, Mr. Austin Leake, the President, in the chair. During the transaction of the routine business a large number of names were proposed for membership, and referred to the Committee on Membership for investigation, previous to their election. Mr. Leake announced that the Republican Central Committee, at its next session, would probably fix upon an early date for the holding of a primary election for delegates to the convention at Utica, and expressed a desire that all members would present themselves at the polls on that important occasion. Previous to the adjournment of the meeting Mr. Joseph Francis delivered a stirring address on the sentiments of the colored people to the Republican Party. He said he was sorry to see that he himself was the only representative present of the colored voters of the district, and begged to assure his hearers that the absence of the colored men was not attributable to indifference, for they were always alive to the interests of the party which had freed them from slavery. Lying telegrams from the South created wrong impressions regarding their sentiments; but he was positive that they were not the lawless ingrates these reports would make them, but true in heart to the cause of the Republican Party.

The President thanked Mr. Francis for his spirited address, and reiterated the opinions of that gentleman. The time was fast approaching, he observed, when the prejudices of race would be forgotten, and when both black and white would step upon the stage of action in concord in the cause of good government.

The Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Campaign Club held a meeting last evening at No. 690 Eighth avenue, and elected the following gentlemen as officers for the ensuing campaign: President, W. J. O'Bryon; First Vice President, Milnor Imlay; Second Vice President, Robert Irwin; Third Vice President, John C. Lang; Treasurer, Robert Latta; Sergeant at Arms, John Emblem, and an Executive Committee of twenty members. One hundred and thirty club members were enrolled.

THE WINSHIP CASE.

The further hearing of the Winship case took place yesterday before the Referee, Mr. Levi A. Fuller. Mr. Frederick Ogden testified, on behalf of the defense, that he had been employed in the Custom-house over seventeen years, and had for some time up to 1870 officiated as Assistant Auditor. While thus employed he had several transactions with the defendant, who was then in the business of buying and discounting claims for salary. The witness considered the business a profitable one, and on cross-examination stated that the monthly pay-rolls at the Custom-house amounted to $500,000, of which sum the defendant was the principal discountant. The rate of discount usual in the business was some years ago ten per cent., and at present varied from one per cent. to three per cent. He considered it possible, but not probable, that $400,000 could be sunk in the defendant's business, and after three years only $20,000 be left for assets. Henry Reel, formerly clerk to Winship, described the general nature of the defendant's business and his profits and losses, and said that the bankruptcy of his former employer was to him (the witness) a complete surprise. He remembered then a Mr. Randolph, another clerk of the defendant, one day asked the former for some money, and when it was refused threatened that he would expose him. For this Randolph was discharged by the defendant, who commenced legal proceedings against him. During the cross-examination of Mr. Frederick Ogden, a disgraceful scene ensued between Mr. Sewall, the counsel for the prosecution, and Mr. Ellis, the counsel for the defense. The latter objected to a question of the former as not pertinent, Mr. Sewall retorting that it was a proper question. Mr. Sewall rushed fiercely at Mr. Ellis, and it is believed would have severely beaten him were it not for the interference of the defendant and others present.

THE CASE OF CHARLES B. ORVIS.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Donohue, a motion was made to reduce the bail of Charles B. Orvis to a nominal sum. Orvis, as already published, was committed to Ludlow Street Jail in default of $20,000 bail. He is charged in a civil action with obtaining from a Mr. Ripley the sum of $20,000 on deposit of $35,500 of the forged bonds of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad, and it is claimed on his behalf that he knew nothing of the forgeries, had innocently acted in the matter, and had been victimized by one Morgan, for whom the loan had been obtained. In opposition it was claimed that the name of Morgan had never been disclosed in the matter to Mr. Ripley, until after the forgery had been discovered, and now he cannot be found. Judge Donohue reserved his decision.

THE TORRINO TRAGEDY.

Shortly after the murder of Torrino information was received by the Brooklyn Police that an Italian named Lowbeste Paspelli, residing in Columbia street, could throw some light upon the mystery, if arrested. Upon making inquiries it was found that Paspelli had moved from his lodgings on the 13th of August, the day after the murder. Since then a vigilant search for him has been made. Last evening, while Detectives Cerr and Van Wagner were passing through Broome street, New-York, they observed a man answering to the description given of Paspelli, and took him into custody. On the way to the station-house he acknowledged that his name was Lawbeste Paspelli, but refused to

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

We are indebted to the purser of the Havana steamer Columbus for favors.

City Chamberlain Lane has collected from the banks, for interest on August balances, $4,962 79.

The *Commodore's Signal Book for Yachtsmen* has recently been issued. It contains a full list of yacht club flags, signals, tide tables, &c.

The three days' festival of the Bavarian residents of New-York and vicinity was concluded at Rabenstein's Harlem River Park yesterday.

During a fight at the corner of Hester and Elizabeth streets yesterday evening James Craig fired a revolver at Patrick Reardon, of No. 113 Baxter street, slightly wounding him on the forehead. Craig escaped.

Henry Jones, colored, a porter, of No. 158 Duffield street, Brooklyn, fell through the hatchway of No. 45 Beekman street yesterday from the fifth to the first floor, and had both his legs broken. He was taken to the Park Hospital.

There were dispatched from the Post Office yesterday, per steamer Minister Roon, for Bremen, 22,010 letters and thirty-nine bags of papers; per steamer Abyssinia, for Liverpool, 24,244 letters and forty-four bags of papers.

Frank Wilson, colored, residing at No. 15 York street, went into the jewelry store at No. 825 Broadway yesterday and asked to see some chains. He left the store without buying, when Edward Parin, the clerk, missed a chain valued at $35, and had Wilson arrested.

The steam-ship Teutonia, from Hamburg, arrived yesterday with 1,010 Mennonites. The Colina, also from Hamburg, brought eight cabin passengers and 247 steerage, of whom 100 are Mennonites. The Hammonia, from Antwerp, brought 132 cabin and 196 steerage passengers.

On Tuesday night, as Mr. John Quinn, of No. 71 Charlton street, was passing to his home, he was assaulted by a man named Harrington, of the same street, who hit him on the head with a loaded cane. Harrington was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Morgan at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday.

The usual reunion will be held at the Free Training Schools for Women, No. 47 East Tenth street, this evening at 8 o'clock. Mme. De Ryther will sing, Mrs. Dr. I. J. O'Brien will read humorous selections, and Dr. Hull deliver a short address upon the digestive organs. All working women are cordially invited to attend.

Anna Price and Delia Woods, cooks at the Stacey House, No. 760 Broadway, quarreled, and Anna plunged a fork into Delia. The latter responded with a bowl of hot soup on Anna's head. Both parties were arrested, and Anna was sent to Bellevue Hospital. Her assailant was remanded for examination by Justice Morgan at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday.

Mr. Julius Bruderlein, of No. 62 Delancey street, has brought suit in the Supreme Court against Mr. Charles Klaer, of No. 127 Forsyth street, whom he charges with having induced his wife and children to leave their home and to take up their residence with him. For this he claims $25,000 damages. Klaer was arrested yesterday, taken to the Sheriff's office, and held to bail in the sum of $2,000.

BROOKLYN.

The dwelling of M. Burkhard, on Williamsburg avenue, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday.

The amount of city funds deposited in the banks, according to the weekly report of Brooklyn City Treasurer Cunningham, is $514,748.

John Highard and John Slafford, of No. 10 Mucerin street, Brooklyn, quarreled yesterday, and Slafford stabbed Highard in the shoulder. Slafford was arrested.

A notorious horse-thief, named Charles Kerr, was yesterday arrested on the complaint of Geo. W. Cropman, of Nassau and Bridge streets, from whom he stole a horse and wagon valued at $250.

The dead body of an unknown man was found yesterday morning in the Evergreen Cemetery. The deceased was about twenty-three years of age, but nothing was found on his person which could lead to his identification.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The loss by the accident on the New-Haven Railroad at New-Rochelle on Tuesday night, it is thought, will reach nearly $30,000.

A petition is being signed by citizens of Mount Vernon for an extension of the lamp district, so as to embrace the most populous portion of the village, to be lighted with gas.

The right wing of the Twenty-seventh Regiment of Infantry, National Guard, N. Y. S., assembled at Morrisania for drill yesterday, and the left wing will meet at Mount Vernon for drill on Saturday.

Activity is again perceptible in the famous marble quarries at Tuckahoe, a contract having been made to furnish cut marble required for the erection of a magnificent building for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston. It will require two years to complete the order.

LONG ISLAND.

A well-known expressman at Riverhead, named Silas Martin, familiarly known as "Little Sile," disappeared from his home on Tuesday evening of last week. His body was discovered yesterday, floating in Saw Mill Brook, a short distance from his house.

The paupers on the Poor Farm, on Hog Island, having recently complained of illness from the effect of the water given them, a committee of ladies connected with the Charities Aid Society investigated the matter, and found that the water was of a peculiar olive green and brownish tint, and very unpleasant to the taste, leaving a suggestion of alum and salt. It was frequently made more palatable by the addition of a little vinegar or sugar. The other arrangements of the farm were found to be good in every particular.

NEW-JERSEY.

The new Essex County Penitentiary at Caldwell is completed.

The Jersey City and Albany Railroad will be completed and in running order to Haverstraw by Jan. 1, 1873.

Miss Mahoney's millinery store, No. 340 Grove street, Jersey City, on Tuesday night, was robbed of goods worth $50.

An Italian was buried by the fall of an embankment in Bloomfield street, Newark, yesterday, and sustained very serious injuries.

The colored girl named Reese, who attempted to poison a whole family in Cranford, N. J., a short time ago, has been sent to the Reform School.

The New-Jersey State Convention of Universalists held their fourth annual session at the First Universalist Church at Jersey City, yesterday.

William Dittmar, a jeweler, No. 177 Newark avenue, Jersey City, is said to have absconded, leaving a large number of creditors to mourn his absence.

Prof. Guyot, of Princeton College, has been requested by the American Association for the Advancement of Science to prepare a biography of Prof. Agassiz.

A little boy three years old was struck by the locomotive of a Midland Railroad train at Dundee, N. J., yesterday, and miraculously escaped with a few slight bruises.

The Paterson Rolling Mills are employing three hundred men night and day, turning out floor beams, &c., for the Centennial buildings at Philadelphia, and for the new State Capitol at Albany.

A boy named Joseph Carroll, aged three years, was arrested in Hoboken yesterday, for stealing bread from a baker's wagon, in obedience to his mother, who sent him out for that purpose. The youthful prisoner was locked up to await an examination.

John Pringle, of Jersey City, became violently insane yesterday, and was removed to the City Hospital, where it became necessary to put him in a strait-jacket. He imagined himself an editor, and had a paper printed which he styled the *Grasshopper*.

A kerosene wagon belonging to J. McGrandal, which was standing alongside the Pennsylvania Railroad track in Jersey City, caught fire from sparks from a locomotive yesterday afternoon and was entirely consumed with the exception of the running gear.

Tuesday afternoon Louis Reinhard, a jeweler, was out gunning, and while lying on the grass with his gun beside him, he accidentally struck the weapon with his foot, and the hammer, catching in a twig, discharged the gun. A quantity of shot penetrated Reinhard's groin, causing a dangerous wound.

Gustave Adolph Von Rottenbergh was committed to the Hudson County Jail, yesterday, to answer a charge of stealing a horse from Henry Henken, of Secaucus. The prisoner admitted his guilt, and said he was obliged to leave Germany because he killed a soldier while he was in the Prussian army.

Considerable sensation was created in Grove street, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon by the appearance of a lady walking along the street unconscious of the fact that the back part of her dress was on fire. A gentleman notified her of the fact, and she went into his store where the flames were extinguished. It is supposed that the fire originated from a lighted cigar lying on the sidewalk.

On Tuesday night car No. 154, of the Jersey City and Hoboken line, while crossing the Morris and Essex Railroad track at Grove street, was struck by the locomotive of an out-going train and smashed. The horse was killed and Henry Wilhusen, the driver, very seriously injured. It is charged that the accident was owing to the carelessness of the gate tender.

On the night of Aug. 1 a gang of five ruffians went about Paterson maltreating citizens and creating almost a riot. They were arrested and, three of them sent to State prison. Charles Blakely, another of the gang, has concluded to plead guilty to five charges of assault and battery on citizens and officers, and will doubtless be sentenced on Saturday to six or eight years in the Penitentiary.

At a late hour Tuesday night cries of murder were heard in a house in Bayonne, N. J., kept by a Mrs. Bradley, and Joseph Lynch, with others, broke in and found an old woman named Shanahan lying on the floor bleeding from several wounds. It seems that she went to the house, which bears a bad name, to take her son away, and was beaten by Mrs. Bradley and another inmate of the place named Miss Cunningham.

A BREACH OF TRUST.

Mr. Aaron Katz, yesterday, in the Tombs Police Court, accused James Wallace, of No. 12 Clarkson street, with stealing from him a cow worth $65. Plaintiff stated that on the 7th of August last he had put the cow in Wallace's charge, in Greenville, N. J., to be delivered in Newark, but that, instead of fulfilling the trust, Wallace had brought the animal to this City and sold it to Joseph Lovell, a butcher, of No. 450 West Forty-fourth street, for $30. Wallace acknowledged his guilt, and was held to answer in the sum of $500. Mr. Lovell was also in court, and admitted having bought the cow from Wallace and produced his receipt for the money. Justice Wandell decided that he should make good the $30 to Katz, pay his counsel's fees, and also pay his traveling expenses. This, with the $30 originally paid to Wallace, brought the amount paid by him altogether to something like $75.

A NEW-JERSEY TRAIN SAVED BY A FLAGMAN.

What would have proved a terrible disaster was providentially averted on the New-Jersey Midland Railroad, yesterday morning, by the vigilance of the flagman at the bridge over a deep ravine. When he reached there he found that the bridge had been completly destroyed by fire, and, knowing that the train from Ellenville was due, he had not a moment to lose. He ran up the track, and had proceeded but a short distance, when the train came thundering along at a high rate of speed. The engineer saw his frantic signalling, and immediately whistling "down brakes," succeeded in bringing the train to a full stop when within less than 100 yards from the edge of the precipice. As it was an early train and, therefore, filled with passengers, the loss of life would have been terrible had the flagman been away from his post.

ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

A boy named Jenkins, employed by Rasmus & Lissignolo, No. 20 Exchange place, was charged yesterday with misappropriating a $1,000 gold certificate. He had been sent to the Sub-Treasury by his employers to get two checks amounting to $2,000 cashed. On returning to the office of the firm the amount of one certificate was missing. He could give no reasonable explanation and evasively answered all questions put to him. Detective Farley took him into custody.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. A. S. Diven, of Elmira, is at the Hoffman House.

Commodore J. M. Frailey, United States Navy, is at the Sturtevant House.

Judge John M. Kirkpatrick, of Pittsburg, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Assistant Adjt. Gen. J. B. Stonehouse, of Albany, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Chief Engineer Charles H. Loring, United States Navy, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Commander A. P. Cooke, United States Navy; Rev. Dr. Warren, of Chicago, and Alfred Gaither, of Cincinnati, are at the Gilsey House.

Charles Francis Adams, Jr., of Quincy, Mass., and F. Hegermann Lindencrona, Danish Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, are at the Brevoort House.

State Senator D. P. Wood and J. J. Belden, of Syracuse; Thomas Ball, the sculptor, and Lieut. R. C. Tillyer Blunt, of the British Navy, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Bishop Young, of Florida, and Ex-Congressman Lewis McKenzie, of Virginia, are at the Astor House.

CORONERS' CASES.

Catherine Lee, aged fifty, died suddenly yesterday, at No. 305 East Forty-sixth street.....An unknown woman was run over by car No. 103 of the Third Avenue Line, near One Hundred and Sixth street, on Tuesday night, and taken to the Twelfth Precinct Station-house, where she died soon after. The body was removed to the Morgue.....While lying on the roof of No. 230 First avenue, yesterday, William Clark, fourteen years old, fell into the street, and was killed.....Thomas P. Foley, aged two years, was killed yesterday by falling from a fourth-story window at No. 1,153 Second avenue.

A RECEIVER OF STOLEN GOODS.

Mr. Frank W. Farwell, of No. 407 Broadway, yesterday, in the Tombs Police Court, on the part of the Babcock Fire Extinguisher Company, charged Frank S. Medairy and Robert White with having stolen nineteen India rubber hose with brass nozzles and stop-cocks complete, which they sold for $2 60 to John Sullivan, a junk dealer, of No. 150 Centre street. Sullivan was also arrested for receiving stolen property. He was held in default of $1,000 bail. The boys were held in the sum of $500 each.

EXPLOSION TESTS.

The experiments which were made last Fall under the direction of the Board of Steam-boat Inspectors to determine the nature and causes of boiler explosions, will be repeated during the latter part of this month at Sandy Hook, and at Pittsburg. The committee will meet at Washington on the 10th inst. and decide upon the time of making the experiments and the character of the tests to be applied.

GERMAN IMMIGRATION.

During the past month 3,536 Germans were landed at Castle Garden, or 2,852 less than in the corresponding month of last year, when 6,390 Germans arrived here. Since the 1st of January the German immigration at this port amounted to 31,779 persons, a falling off of 41,945 on the arrivals of the first eight months of last year, when 73,724 German immigrants were landed at Castle Garden.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. 190—James Murchie, &c., vs. Chas. Abel, &c.
206—Harriet Diets vs. John G. Dietz.
226—Harriet Diets vs. John G. Dietz.
Nos. 198—Honor Maria Holdridge vs. David M. Holdridge.
216—National Freight and Lighterage Co. vs. Archibald Furner.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Flint vs. Flint; motion granted.
Carroll vs. Carroll; memorandum.
Stern vs. Goepp; motion to settle order denied; no new order need be returned.
Buckholts vs. Kurstein; motion denied, with costs; memorandum.
Wickham vs. Heitner; opinion.
Keegan vs. Keegan; motion denied.
Weber vs. Weber; opinion.
McHarg vs. McAlister; opinion.
Downes vs. Weinbrook; motion granted.
E. Jenny Murray vs. Wm. W. Murray; will not grant decree on admission.
New-York, New-Haven, and Hartford Railroad Company vs. Fowler; opinion.
Langay vs. Bolles; opinion.
Ripley vs. Orris; memorandum.
Matter of T. F. McMahon et al.; memorandum.
Wilson vs. Tuttle; memorandum.
Bennett vs. Seisan et al.; reference.
Van Dyke vs. Schnelsby et al.; motion denied, without costs.
Rankin vs. Rankin; order granted.
Kellogg vs. Jewitt; order granted.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 2—12:30 P. M.—The rates for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 2½ ₱ cent. Consols for money, 92⅝@92⅞; for the account, 92⅞. Erie Railway Shares, 31½; do. preferred, 52.

12:45 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 31¾.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 32. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 63f. 90c.

3:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2 11-16 ₱ cent., which is 5-16 ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £3,000. Erie Railway Shares, 32@32¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 63f. 95c.

5:30 P. M.—Consols, for money, 92⅝; for the account, 92⅞; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867, 109½; Erie Railway Shares, 32.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is irregular; Middling Uplands, 8d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d.@8⅜d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable September, at 7¾d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable September and October, at 7 13-16d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 7 13-16d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 62s. ₱ cwt. Produce—Tallow, 40s. ₱ cwt.

8:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,400 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable September, at 7 13-16d.

8:30 P. M.—Lard, 62s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

6:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable September, at 7¾d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 7 13-16d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 7 15-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 62s. ₱ cwt. Produce—Tallow, 40s. ₱ cwt.

GALVESTON, Sept. 2—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 359 bales; gross, 359 bales; sales, 455 bales; stock, 5,372 bales. Net receipts yesterday should have been 591 bales; gross, 508 bales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 2—Cotton dull and weak; Middling, 15¼c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; net receipts, 85 bales; exports, coastwise, 158 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 4,159 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 2—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15½c.; Low Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 246 bales; exports, coastwise, 506 bales; sales, 34 bales; stock, 4,603 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 2—Cotton quiet; unchanged; Middling, 16⅛c.; net receipts, 104 bales; gross, 105 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 16,084 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 2—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 29 bales; exports, coastwise, 26 bales; sales, 75 bales; stock, 9,934 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 2—Corn firm; White, 95c. Bran held higher at $1 05. Bacon active and higher; held—Shoulders, 10½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14½c.@14¾c.; Clear Sides, 15c. Lard dull; tierce, 15½c.; keg, 16c. Sugar in speculative demand; common, 8½c.; fair to fully fair, 8¾c.@9¾c.; prime, 9⅞c.@10c. Whisky firmer; Louisiana, $1 02; Western, $1 02@$1 08. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 109½. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, 5.36.

[Advertisement.]

A singularly attractive sensation for the strangers visiting the City is Knox's Fall style of gentlemen's hats, just introduced. They can make their purchases at No. 212 Broadway, or at his Fifth Avenue Hotel store. The Knox hat is an unqualified success.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Abyssinia, for Liverpool.—Col. and Mrs. Dupont, Mr. Eakes, G. P. Cowles, E. W. Blinn, W. L. Stroud, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Fletcher, two Misses Fletcher, Miss Laura Fletcher, Calvin J. Fletcher, Harry S. New, Rev. Jas. Van Voast, Miss Bella Van Voast, M. H. Gibley, Mrs. C. Blow, J. W. Thompson, J. W. Wilmer, B. F. Clark, Rev. James Clark, D. D., P. T. Duffy, Mr. Asiel, Mr. E. Mellish, T. A. Weston, Chas. H. Trask, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Dunn, child, servant and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. B. Davis, Joseph Lazarus, Mr. and Mrs. Easton, E. C. Bliss, B. C. McElroy, Mr. Neish, Mr. Haynes, R. Watt, Wm. Graham, C. A. Childs, Mr. Neufeld, C. W. Hubbell, Gilbert C. Rice, Mr. Naller, Mr. Adamson and son, J. Rose Morris, Mr. Rubens, Mr. and Mrs. Sichel, three children, infant, governess, and nurse, Mrs. N. S. Walker, Miss Walker, Mr. Walker, Jr., Miss Palen, Miss Josephine Palen, Mr. Colbe, Mr. and Mrs. Bishop, Miss Mary Fales, Rev. Lord-Chas. Hervey, Froilan Roix, Anselmo Castillo, F. C. Close, John G. E. Hands, Granville F. Horne, Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Bartlett, Miss C. Ball, F. H. Pollansbee, G. E. Gooch, Miss Lizzie Trask, Miss Annie Trask.

In steam-ship Minister Roon, for Bremen.—Philipp Benkard, Charles H. Goodrich, Capt. Andersen, Capt. A. C. Eitzen, W. L. Worcester, George Gieseeke, Henry Lange, Mrs. Henry Lange, Miss Lina Sachsenroeder, Mrs. Charles Strube and three children, Conrad Graef, Mrs. Cath. Sonneborn, Miss Nancy Rose Gauen, J. P. Weber, John Hesse, Mrs. John Hesse and child, Miss Carstine Hesse.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Hammonia, from Hamburg.—Max Wegener, Hermann Garbe, wife, and two children, Max Jansen